

# LEATHERNECK

MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES



April, 1942

Price, 25c

JOAN BENNETT in her  
American Women's Voluntary  
Services uniform

Starring in Edw. Small's United Artists  
Production "Twin Beds"

*His Cigarette  
and Mine*

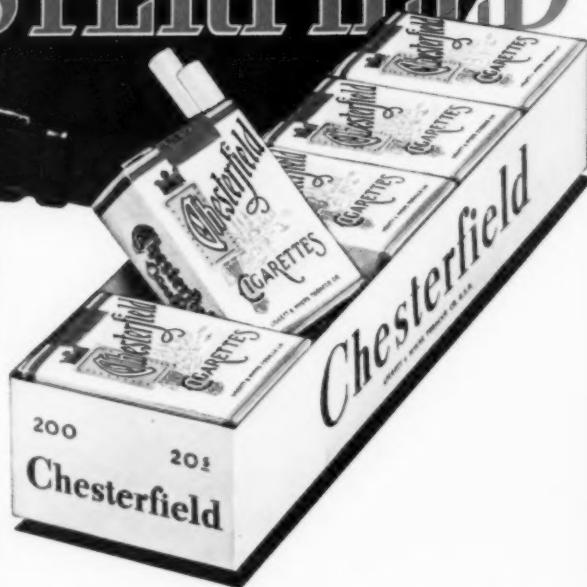
*It's* CHESTERFIELD

***Yours too*** for a full share of Mildness  
Better Taste and Cooler Smoking...that's what you  
and all other cigarette smokers are looking for...  
and you get it in Chesterfield's Right Combination  
of the world's best cigarette tobaccos.

*Make your next pack Chesterfields... regardless  
of price there is no better cigarette made today.*

EVERYWHERE YOU GO

*They Satisfy*





The admiration of the nation  
---the United States Marines

This motion picture is dedicated to the 385  
U.S. Marines who, at Wake Island, wrote in  
blood and bravery the most stirring chap-  
ter in their 166 years of fighting history!

**Now!** THE FACT-AND-FURY-FILLED  
STORY OF THE MAKING OF THE MEN WHO  
MADE THE WAR'S MOST RINGING BATTLE-CRY!

Coming to  
your favorite  
theatre soon!



# TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI

Starring  
**JOHN PAYNE • MAUREEN O'HARA • RANDOLPH SCOTT**

with  
**NANCY KELLY • WILLIAM TRACY • MAXIE ROSENBLUM**  
Henry Morgan • Edmund MacDonald • Russell Hicks • Minor Watson

Produced by **DARRYL F. ZANUCK**  
Directed by Bruce Humberstone • Associate Producer Milton Sperling • Screen Play by Lamar Trotti • Original Story by Steve Fisher  
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE



"From the Halls of Montezuma  
to the Shores of Tripoli"  
— U. S. Marine Hymn

20th  
CENTURY  
FOX

A Red, White and Blue Action Hit Rousingly Filmed in **TECHNICOLOR!**

# WONDERS OF AMERICA

## *Roving Fortress*

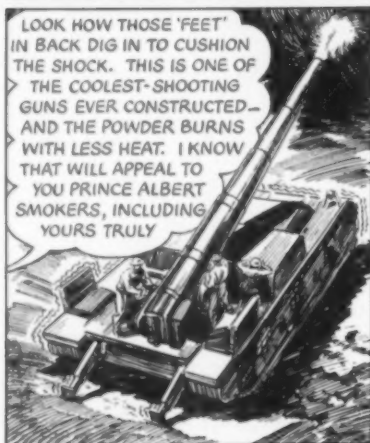


THIS 155 MILLIMETER GUN MOUNTED ON A TANK MAY BECOME THE WORLD'S MOST SENSATIONAL WEAPON



WHY, SHE'S RUNNING AT ABOUT THE NORMAL SPEED OF A PLEASURE CAR

YES - 35 MILES AN HOUR IS EASY FOR THIS CANNON. SHE'LL STOP IN A MINUTE TO FIRE A SHELL WEIGHING ALMOST 100 POUNDS



LOOK HOW THOSE 'FEET' IN BACK DIG IN TO CUSHION THE SHOCK. THIS IS ONE OF THE COOLEST-SHOOTING GUNS EVER CONSTRUCTED - AND THE POWDER BURNS WITH LESS HEAT. I KNOW THAT WILL APPEAL TO YOU PRINCE ALBERT SMOKERS, INCLUDING YOURS TRULY

IN RECENT LABORATORY "SMOKING BOWL" TESTS, PRINCE ALBERT BURNED

# 86 DEGREES COOLER

THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE 30 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS TESTED - **COOLEST OF ALL!**

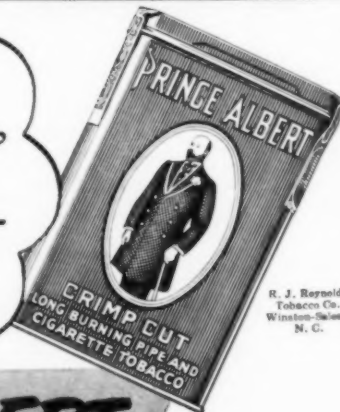


ANY PIPE-SMOKER FINDS PRINCE ALBERT'S MILDNESS WITH RICHNESS A WONDERFUL COMFORT

IN 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES, TOO, A COOL SMOKE IS BOUND TO BE A MILD SMOKE - AND P.A.'S CRIMP CUT IS A WONDER FOR EASY, FAST-ROLLED 'MAKIN'S' SMOKES



I ROLL MY SMOKES - SO I KEEP MY SIGHTS ON PRINCE ALBERT. IT'S CRIMP CUT TO LAY RIGHT, **ROLL QUICK, EASY.** THE P.A. NO-BITE TREATMENT SURE KEEPS 'EM MELLOW!



70

fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy pocket can of Prince Albert

# PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

50

pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every handy pocket can of Prince Albert

THE LEATHERNECK



# The Leatherneck

## MAGAZINE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINES

### FEATURES

	Page
The Johnson Auto-Rifle ★ C. T. Haven	4
Marine Corps Pack	8
Bomber Command	10
Identifying Jap Planes	14
Air-borne Attack	16
Soldiers Dress Up	18

### DEPARTMENTS

Detachments	21
GIST of the Month's News	29-36
Marine Corps Institute News	56
Across the Editor's Desk	57
The Gazette	58
Skimmed from the Scuttlebutt	64



### ON THE COVER

We are indebted to "Life Magazine" for this excellent picture of a naval air gunner. The rugged determination of this sharpshooter, his .30 cal. machine gun trained on target, symbolizes the aggressive spirit of our Corps.

VOLUME XXV

NUMBER 4

APRIL 1942

The opinions of authors whose articles appear in THE LEATHERNECK do not necessarily express the attitude of the Navy Department or of Marine Corps Headquarters.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. Additional entry at Baltimore, Md. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized January 27, 1913. Subscription \$2.50 per year. Editorial copy closes the 8th of each month preceding publication, advertising copy the 14th of each month. Advertising rates upon application to the Advertising Manager.

#### STAFF

Honorary Editor, The Commandant; Editor-in-Chief, Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Publisher-Editor, Lt. Col. H. E. Rosecrans; Managing Editor, 2nd Lt. Walter W. Hitesman, Jr., USMCR; Assistant Editor, Staff Sgt. J. N. Wright; Advertising Manager, Sgt. W. G. Fraize; Circulation Manager, Sgt. C. B. Thurmond; Staff Photographer, Sgt. Maj. D. M. Hyde; National Advertising Representative, Frank J. McNally, 11 Park Place New York, N. Y.



# The Johnson Auto-Rifle

By  
C. T. HAVEN

of

THE JOHNSON ARMS CO.

THE earliest types of self-fired machine guns weighed approximately 50 pounds and were of the tripod-mounted, belt-fed type. Such weapons included the early Maxim, the old Colt, and the Hotchkiss. About 1909 the U. S. Army adopted the Benet-Mercie Light Machine Gun, a bipod-mounted, strip-fed, shoulder-fired automatic. This weapon weighed approximately 30 pounds.

One of the most successful, best known light machine guns which was developed at the time of the first World War was the Lewis Gun, also a bipod-mounted, shoulder-fired weapon. The Lewis was fed from a horizontal drum placed on top of the receiver of the piece.

One of the best known and earliest types of so-called machine rifles was the French Chauchard, also known as the Sho-Sho. This weapon weighed approximately 19 pounds and was capable of being fired from the shoulder or hip without mount. It was, however, equipped with a bipod mount and was fed from a magazine located underneath the receiver.

During the World War the famous inventor, John M. Browning, who had already developed the well known Colt Automatic Pistol, the old Colt Machine Gun, and the Model 1917 Heavy Browning Machine Gun, developed the Browning Machine Rifle, or as it is known in the service, the Browning Automatic Rifle, Model of 1918. This weapon in its original form was a shoulder-operated piece weighing 16 pounds, fed from a 20-shot box magazine. More recently this weapon has been modified by the addition of a bipod and the fire control has been changed to include two rates of automatic fire instead of semi-automatic and full automatic fire.

Following the World War, the trend in

light machine guns moved generally towards a 20-pound, bipod-mounted, magazine-fed, shoulder-operated full and semi-automatic arm. Examples of this type of weapon are the British Bren, Caliber .303, the Russian Degtyarov, the Japanese Nambu (having a clip-fed, 30-shot capacity hopper), and to a certain extent the German M34 Solothurn.

The Solothurn is distinguished by the fact that it may also be fed from a belt as well as from a magazine and may be mounted on a tripod as well as fired from the bipod. These weapons are normally fired automatically but can also be fired semi-automatically. Because of their weight, clumsiness, the fact that in most of them the breech block is cocked open, thereby deranging the aim every time the trigger is pulled due to the forward movement of the breech block before firing, they are notably inefficient for operation as a pure shoulder arm to deliver single accurate aimed shots. On the other hand, because of their light weight, air-cooled barrel, and magazine feed, they cannot compete with such weapons as the heavy Browning for accurate burst fire.

In a word, as has often been stated, these weapons are too light for heavy work and too heavy for light work.

## LIGHTER AFTER WAR

On the lighter weight side of the automatic picture we find after the World War a trend toward the semi-automatic shoulder rifle weighing from 9 to 10 pounds, and the sub-machine gun designed to shoot short range pistol ammunition, weighing from 6 to 10 pounds.

The famous M-1 Garand Rifle, Caliber .30, exemplifies the semi-automatic rifle, being a pure shoulder weapon weighing about 9.5 pounds, firing with an 8-shot bloc clip. Such a weapon is not fired automatically but only semi-automatically.

The sub-machine guns generally fire both full and semi-automatically, and are fed from magazines having a capacity of from 20 to 100 shots. The famous Thompson Sub-Machine Gun, Caliber .45, exemplifies the sub-machine gun. While the sub-machine gun is a mobile weapon and capable of a high rate of fire, it never-

THE LEATHERNECK

theless has a very definitely limited range and low power.

While there have been various schools of thought arguing in favor of such a weapon on the ground that the average soldier could not hit anything beyond 100 or 200 yards, it has nevertheless been definitely proven in combat that while the sub-machine gun has very definite uses, it also has very definite limitations. Types of targets and conditions under which they are fired upon in combat today make it imperative that the bulk of an armed force carrying small arms be equipped with a weapon or weapons capable of accurate fire at ranges over 300 yards, capable of a maximum degree of striking power and penetration.

## LACKS POWER

In fact, if anything, even the present caliber .30 M2 ammunition lacks the penetrating power and velocity which would be desirable if it could be obtained with due regard to all of the other factors involved.

The above, in general, are the types of weapons best known and most commonly used up to the present time in the field of small arms. It is interesting to note

that when one thinks of various types of weapons, one naturally is to some degree influenced by the concept of the particular kind of weapon. We instinctively conceive of a rifle as a weapon having certain exterior characteristics, and having a familiar bayonet. We never conceive of any other weapon but a rifle having a bayonet.

## AUTO-RIFLE UNKNOWN

One never considers attaching a bayonet to a sub-machine gun although it could perfectly well be done. We conceive of the heavy machine gun on a tripod fed by a belt. We conceive of the light machine gun as a weapon habitually fired from a bipod. When we come to the machine rifle or automatic machine rifle, our concept is a little hazy but we still have certain ideas about such a weapon and how it should look.

Considering the characteristics for a versatile, all-purpose type of shoulder weapon, let us first consider briefly what the individual operator might be required to do.

First, he might have occasion to fire the weapon purely as a rifle for the delivery of single aimed shots from any of the conventional rifle positions. Such fire

might very frequently be hastily aimed or it might be deliberate. For this purpose his weapon must not be too heavy and it must be well balanced and compact. Particularly, it must not be too heavy on the front end.

## RAPID FIRE ESSENTIAL

Second, a rapid delivery of shots may be essential and for that purpose the action should be semi-automatic.

Third, targets will be encountered at various ranges. Targets may also include low flying aircraft and light vehicles as well as troops partially protected by natural cover such as brush, stumps, logs, thin walled houses, etc. For this purpose the ammunition should be at least of the Caliber .30 M2 type, capable of accurate fire up to at least 600-800 yards if necessary.

Fourth, on numerous occasions the operator may be at very short range encountering a melee of the enemy. These ranges may be from 100 yards down to 10 yards. For such purposes the weapon should be capable of very intensive rapid fire with a magazine capacity equal to that of a sub-machine gun. On the other hand the magazine capacity must not be so great as to unduly burden the weapon



DISSEMBLED AND READY for parachutist's pack is this Johnson light machine rifle, caliber .30-06. Rifle may be assembled and made ready for action few seconds after fighter from sky hits the earth.



**COCKED FOR AUTOMATIC** fire, the John-son light machine rifle is being shot here from standing position with bipod detached.

or the operator or to make the weapon unduly clumsy to handle.

For such purposes, while semi-automatic fire is normally more efficient, it is possible that automatic fire might be essential in the case of large groups of the enemy closely bunched at very short range. In other words, the weapon should be capable of delivering fire somewhat similar to a cylinder-bored short-barrel shotgun full of buckshot. This type of employment of the weapon is somewhat similar to that of the sub-machine gun.

Fifth, it may be necessary and desirable to fire the weapon with considerable accuracy in short bursts at long ranges. Very often combat terrain is such that enemy gun crews or personnel generally may be observed at ranges of 600 up to 1,200 or even 1,500 yards. On such targets the heavy machine gun would normally be fired.

## TARGETS VARY

However, in the hurly-burly of modern combat it is not always possible to get just the right weapon to fire at the proper target. Therefore, it may be desired to fire the proposed weapon from some such mount as a bipod, which is the most consistent for mobility, and nevertheless to fire with considerable accuracy so as to get a small cone. For this purpose it is practicable to fire the weapon semi-automatically for the reason that from the bipod and in the prone position it is practicable to fire from

three to four shots per second by rapid manipulation of the trigger in semi-automatic fire. This fact is not clearly understood in many circles and creates considerable confusion because it is more often attempted to try to make the lighter types of weapons fire automatically with the same accuracy as that of a heavy gun from a sand-bagged mount.

Sixth, it may be desired on occasion to get the maximum accuracy for single aimed shots, slow or rapid fire, at longer ranges. For this purpose the use of the above-mentioned mount, provided it is not too heavy, might lend itself to increasing the efficiency and accuracy of the fire, having in mind the physical limitations of the average operator. In other words the operator can and should take advantage of as much mechanical aid as is consistent with the mobility and handling qualities of the weapon in question.

## LONG RANGE SHOTGUN

Seventh, on numerous occasions it may be essential and desirable to deliver a very high volume of powerful fire at ranges of 100-500 yards against areas or against large groups of enemy personnel in such areas. This type of fire is in the nature of long range shotgun fire. The chief feature is sudden delivery and intense application. Such fire might include the delivery of 50 to 150 rounds in the space of one minute.

Numerous targets will suggest them-



**RIFLE HANDLES GRACEFULLY** from the kneeling position. In picture the piece is cocked for automatic fire, bipod is folded.





**VERY BUSINESSLIKE IS** Johnson light machine rifle when mounted on bipod. Gunner's assistant, at right, loads magazine case.

selves in this connection. One example would be a large body of infantry, possibly some infantry in and out of light trucks and carriers moving or stationary on a road area representing a target of perhaps 15 to 30 feet in width and perhaps several hundred feet or more in depth. If such a target were on the forward slope of a low hill a target area of considerable proportions might present itself at a range of perhaps 200 to 500 or 600 yards.

**COCKED WITH BOLT** closed for semi-automatic fire, safety on, rifle is loaded with five-shot M1906 clip through loading port.



## AUTOMATIC FIRE EFFECTIVE

For such purposes full automatic fire from a light weapon would be extremely effective because of its intensity and sudden application. The fact that for such fire the bursts would develop a large cone as compared with a heavy type gun with sand-bagged mount would tend to improve the efficiency of the application under such conditions, as it would be essential to get distribution throughout the delivery. As indicated above, where a small cone is necessary, rapidly aimed semi-automatic fire would be more efficient.

Eighth, not infrequently against low-flying aircraft it is essential to deliver intensive small arms fire. For such purposes the weapon under consideration should be capable of manipulation from the shoulder in intensive delivery. For

**CLOSEUP OF LOADING** process for light machine rifle shows assistant gunner putting M1906 clips in detached empty magazine.



such purposes a weapon depending upon a mount of any kind would be impracticable.

## COMPACT FOR PARATROOPS

Ninth, other miscellaneous considerations relate to the specific peculiar problems of special types of troops. A most outstanding example of this is found in the problem of the parachute troops.

In brief, such troops, desiring to be equipped with some powerful weapon capable of being carried during their descent, are necessarily desirous of obtaining a weapon which can be packed in a short compact package so as not to interfere or endanger the trooper especially at the moment of landing. In this connection among other features it is essential that the barrel of the weapon should be easily removable, not only from

(Please turn to page 46)



# THE MARINE CORPS PACK

The Depot of Supplies at Philadelphia is now manufacturing the new Marine Corps Pack M1941 which is being issued to FMF troops. This pack was under development for almost three years, and the final design is the result of the combined thought and efforts of several boards and individuals who labored hard to make it the best pack that so far has been devised for Marine Corps use. Every strap and every piece of hardware was given close study, and dozens of experimental models were made to test out the many ideas submitted covering each feature of the pack.

The original model was designed by a board of non-commissioned officers appointed in the Fifth Marines, consisting of Master Gunnery Sergeants Leland Diamond, Roy M. Fowell and John E. O'Neil. All of you who in the future may grumble because you must march along carrying a heavy load, should take comfort from the thought that the pack you

are carrying was designed by men who have spent much of their lives in this field. They knew what was needed, and the pack which they helped design is peculiarly fitted to the needs of Marines. A heavy load gets no lighter as the march grows longer, but a poorly designed pack seems to grow heavier much more rapidly as the miles go by.

The board of non-coms defined certain purposes for which the pack should be designed, and although the M1941 pack differs in many details from their original model, the basic design is the same. They recommended that there be a bag of the correct size to carry the clothing, food and equipment necessary in field operations and in combat; a separate blanket roll for extended operations; suspenders to help support the cartridge belt; and a second bag for reserve clothing which is necessary on transports and trips by train. The M1941 pack fulfills all these requirements.



**HERE'S THE NEW** pack, scientifically designed by several boards of Marine Corps non-coms. Top-side is the haversack at left and the blanket roll and knapsack at right, and below these are the suspenders. At bottom left is the basic pack. In the illustration of the haversack at lower right notice that the belt suspender passes under the haversack so that weight may be carried more comfortably.





TRANSPORT PACK IS formed (lower right) when the knapsack is coupled with the marching pack. Addition of long blanket roll to transport pack forms the field transport pack (upper right). When the knapsack and blanket roll are left behind (as in upper left) the baggage pack (lower left) provides a secure method of carrying them to beachhead or forward.



# BOMBER COMMAND

*Final installment of the Air Ministry Account of the Bomber Command's offensive against the Axis.*

ON the evening of June 11th, 1940, executive orders for a raid on Milan, Italy, were received by the Commander of the British Air Force at the French air-drome at Salon. Preparations were soon made, but difficulties arose with the local authorities, who forbade execution of the orders, maintaining that they were contrary to the desires of the French Government.

Later the French temporarily withdrew their opposition and the raid took place on the night of 15th/16th June, the target being Genoa. The weather was very bad and only a few bombs were dropped. It was still bad the next night, but six aircraft found and bombed their targets in Milan. This was the last bombing operation carried out from French soil.

Although the Wellingtons at Salon were thus unable to attack their Italian targets, Whitneys from England succeeded in reaching Turin, where the Fiat works were bombed, and Genoa, where hits were scored on the docks and the Ansaldo works. Genoa continued to blaze with light throughout the raid. Considerable damage was done, although storms and low clouds prevented 2/3 of our aircraft from reaching their targets. Here is what the leader of the raid has to say of it:

"We were warned," he begins, "to look out for Italian fighters—C.R. 42 bi-planes with considerable powers of maneuver and probably better suited to the task of night interception than the Me. 109 or 110.

## FRENCH FLAK

"Nothing much happened till we were over France after refuelling in the Channel Islands. Then we ran into severe electrical storms with much lightning. When we came into the clear near Bourges, the lightning continued. This time it was produced by French flak through which we flew till we ran into heavy weather again and began to climb in order to get over the Alps. I got my heavily laden Whitley to 17,500 ft. flying blind on my instruments, but before the climb started in earnest I got a perfect 'fix' of my position from the light of Geneva on Lac Leman.

"It was 10-10ths cloud over the Alps, but we knew we were crossing them because of the bumps every time we crossed a peak.

"Down we went through the murk till we reached the River Po, which could be made out by the darker patches of cultivation along its banks. When I judged we were over Turin, I let go a flare which lit up the middle of the city. Turning back and climbing to 5,000 feet, I loosed another flare into a cloud which began to glow and shed a soft light over the whole town, including the target. I ran in, dropped two bombs, one of which burst on the Fiat building, the other in the railway sidings.

"The bursting of the bombs seemed to be the signal for the enemy to switch on his searchlights. These could not find us, but innumerable flashes of light appeared constantly below. It seemed as if the whole of Turin was firing at us. I have never seen anything like it before or since. But no shells could be seen bursting anywhere. We were still at 5,000 ft., but the air about us remained unlit by anything except our flare.

## LARGE GREEN FLASH

"I did my second run and hit the north end of the works. There was a large green flash which meant that the bombs had certainly fallen on the annealing plant. Having no more bombs, I dropped flares to guide the others and drew off to watch the show, climbing to 10,000 ft. and keeping a smart look-out for CR 42's. I did not see any, and no one else did; but we did run into a heavy A.A. barrage. The shell-bursts made a squeaky, gritty noise. It was only then that I realized what had happened. The Italian gunners had evidently decided that we were flying at 10,000 ft. when we bombed; as we were only at 5,000 ft., naturally we saw nothing of the bursts, which were about a mile over our heads."

Valuable experience was gained as a result of this raid, and two months later 32 Whitleys bombed objectives in Lombardy. The Fiat aircraft factory at Turin was hit repeatedly, for a parachute flare fell on the roof, burning slowly and lighting up the target. Many fires and heavy explosions were caused both at these works and the Caproni works in Milan.

Three raids were made during December, most important being the attack on large oil stores and a refinery at Porto Marghera. This was one of the longest flights made by a bomber of the RAF carrying bombs, not leaflets. The aircraft took off from England soon after six p.m. and crossed the North Sea in darkness. Presently ground was seen covered with snow. The temperature



fell to 25 below at 15,000 feet at half-past nine when the aircraft began to climb for its passage over the Alps. Little was seen of the mountain barrier, and when the Wellington began to descend on the other side it became difficult to find landmarks, for the ground was no longer snow-covered.

The navigator eventually picked up Venice. The aircraft went lower, turning in towards the target clearly visible on the mainland. In twenty minutes the Wellington discharged its load of incendiaries and high explosives, hitting the target fair and square. This flight was not dramatic; few long-distance bombing flights are.

Such were the main raids made on Italy from this country. No account is taken of others made from bases in the Middle East. In number they were few and the material damage they caused, though considerable—large stocks of rubber in the Pirelli works in Milan were destroyed and for some time the Fiat works were unable to guarantee delivery of anything—was not vital.

The moral damage, however, was severe; panic was caused in Northern Italy. The population thought the entry of their country into the war would never be more than a gesture, which would bring some of the spoils gained by Germany within their eager grasp. Instead it brought bombs from the RAF.

The first time Turin was attacked the population rushed for the scanty ill-constructed shelters only to find them packed with the crews of the defending anti-aircraft guns and searchlights. A number of their officers were subsequently shot for cowardice. By the end of August there was real panic in Genoa. Its poorer citizens fled daily, raid or no raid, at four in the afternoon to tunnels where they remained until the following morning. The richer citizens were stopped by the police from using their cars during air raids, for their flight caused serious congestion on the roads and in the country villages.

The Italians are a volatile people, however, and when our raids ceased in September and October, their morale began to recover. More shelters had been built; German anti-aircraft batteries were installed; the public was under greater police supervision.

The raids began again and, by the middle of November the Romans were suffering badly from nerves, though no bombs had fallen nearer Rome than Naples. The blackout upset them. Because of frequent street accidents all motoring was forbidden after 9:30 p.m. Their main shelter, when at last open to the public, was found to be a vast rabbit-warren of mouldy sand-bags. It had to be rebuilt entirely by German engineers. Nor were Roman nerves improved by a mistake made by the anti-aircraft defenses which, under the impression that a practice air raid was the real thing, opened fire with everything they had, brought down at least two Italian bombers and damaged a number of houses.

Morale in Southern Italy was for a time unaffected, while the people believed they were living out of bomber range. The attack on Naples on 31st October thus came as a terrible shock, bringing the same symptoms of panic. The landing of our parachute troops near Mt. Vulture added to the general disquiet. The material damage they caused is not yet known, but the morale effect was very great.

## LOW MORALE

Raids on Italy have not yet been so heavy as those on Germany because of the distance involved, and the uncertain weather over the Alps. But the damage caused to both material and morale has been very great, considering the small number of aircraft used.

Towards the end of October 1939 the Germans opened their campaign against Allied and neutral shipping by the laying of magnetic mines, many of them dropped from aircraft. At the beginning of the following April our own mine-laying campaign opened.

After the fall of Norway, followed six weeks later by that of Holland, Belgium and France, the enemy was in control of some 16,000 miles of coast stretching from North Cape to the Pyrenees. Supplies for the troops guarding the coast

and the garrisons behind them must be carried by sea, where the Germans are most vulnerable. So they send their ships creeping from harbor to harbor, hugging the coast to escape the Royal Navy and the RAF. There are too many small ships using inside channels to make mining of all waters feasible. Seven areas were accordingly chosen, in five of which Bomber Command operated.

The mines used, of secret nature, are cylindrical, 10 ft. long, and provided with a parachute to check speed of fall. They can be released only from low altitude, or they will drift too far from the chosen spot. Great accuracy in navigation is essential if the mine is to be laid where it will do the most damage. This is always close to land—a channel, canal, estuary, or harbor mouth.

As for results, in the last 10 months of 1940, 17 ships plying in areas mined by Bomber Command were sunk and 18 damaged, with probably 18 others lost to use. These included a German troopship from which only 347 out of 3,000 were saved. Bodies from this ship were being washed up on the Swedish coast through September.

In July a German destroyer returning from Copenhagen was sunk with the Commander-in-Chief of the German troops in Denmark aboard, and by November the German State Railways were refusing to

**THE RADIO OPERATOR** (at left) keeps very busy. Added to regular duties, he aids the navigator (right) and, with the air gunner, does the fighting.





**AIR STRATEGY PLANNED** here. Maps, graphs and photographic reproductions pinned on pivoted tables gives the Commander-in-Chief a bird's-eye view of the field of battle. Data on maps is changed frequently when new information is obtained.

ship goods via that route. The Kiel Canal began to have difficulties by November, when masts and funnels of 48 sunken ships were counted in the Delfzijl area.

In the summer of 1940, French, Belgian and Dutch ports were being filled by a formidable collection of barges and small craft, up to 3,000 tons in carrying capacity. The Germans had decided to use these in their invasion attempt for two reasons. They were ready at hand in convenient numbers; over 30,000 registered in this area, and at least 3,000 of the self-propelled type directly available.

Furthermore, a barge is most suitable as a transport which has to be landed in a hurry under hostile fire. The barge runs direct on the beach, and vehicles can reach land dryshod by means of a ramp. The 3,000 barges gradually collected in ports from Amsterdam to Cherbourg had a potential carrying capacity of some 1,000,000 tons, plus another 4,000,000 on small ships. These were a direct and immediate threat; but they were also a large and important target within comfortable range. No time was lost in bombing them.

Most remarkable of many gallant deeds during these operations was that of the wireless operator radio-gunner who successfully fought a fire in a Hampden after receiving a direct hit over Antwerp. So severe were the flames—"the whole draught-ridden bomb compartment turned into a sort of blowtorch"—that the aluminum floor melted in the heat. "This molten metal was blown backwards and plated in great smears on the rear bulkheads." The air-gunner, scorched but resolute, beat out the flames with his logbook. The plane

reached base with "a hole in the fuselage large enough for a man to crawl through." How many barges or small ships were destroyed, how many men were killed or wounded in them is not so important as one stark fact which stands out above all the rest: Last autumn no invasion took place. Though great preparations were made, though invasion exercises were carried out for weeks along the shores of Western Europe, though small boys followed German soldiers around Dutch ports making swimming motions with their hands and drowning noises with their throats, though the whole Continent of Europe waited breathless for the news that the 20th century armada had put to sea, the German High Command made no sign and launched no attack. While we held the sea and air, it did not dare to do so.

## CONSTANT ATTACKS

In addition to ports and harbours, aerodromes and long-range gun emplacements were constantly attacked day and night, until the end of October, 1940, when the enemy finally, if tacitly, admitted that he had lost the Battle of Britain.

The difficulties and dangers of daylight bombing, as learned the hard way by our Advanced Air Striking Force in France, were such that the attack by Bomber Command on Germany was for many months confined entirely to the hours of darkness. The tremendous casualties suffered by the Germans when they attempted to operate in daylight on a large scale lent color to the accepted axiom that no day bomber could live in

the air against a well-organized system of fighter defense.

But even the powerful Luftwaffe cannot defend a 1,600 mile coast line at all points. There are stretches where a fast bomber can operate before fighter defense has time to intercept it. By taking advantage of all available cloud cover, bombers can often cross the enemy defense system and press home their attacks. Another method is to send over bombers escorted by a number of fighter squadrons. These attacks are necessarily limited by the short range of high-speed fighters.

In attacking a ship, the pilot brings the aircraft just high enough to clear the mast and drop the bombs. The attack is made at full throttle, from the direction of the sun, if possible.

The same method is used against land objectives on the coast. The raid on Bremen last July 4th was carried out at very low level. The leader flew beneath electric power cables and between balloon barrage cables. The target, a factory, was hit so hard that bits and pieces rose 700 ft. above the aircraft. One Blenheim came back festooned with telegraph wires. Another was last seen with its starboard engine on fire making a bombing run on the target.

An important result of these attacks is the imposition of great strain on the enemy's railway systems. Delays are a commonplace and have increased so that ships must be used more and more. The more ships used, the larger is the number of targets provided for Bomber and Coastal Commands.

From the moment war broke out, Ger-

man leaders have announced repeatedly that Great Britain would be starved of food and munitions by the combined efforts of the U-boat, the 4-engined Kondor bomber, and the surface raider such as the "Bismarck," the "Scharnhorst," the "Gneisenau" and the "Prinz Eugen." Of this group, the "Bismarck" was sunk on 26th May, and the three others have been until recently in harbour at Brest, a target against which Bomber Command's strength was employed in all kinds of weather, inflicting severe damage and keeping them under constant repair.

To inflict these hurts, an enormous weight of bombs has been dropped. That most of them have not hit the ships does not mean they did no harm. Docks and shipyards have been blasted until conditions in the port of Brest were almost chaotic. Workmen had to work under constant blackout with no lights at all, which meant that acetylene welding could be done only by day. Crews of the ships had to be evacuated, lowering their morale.

On 25th July, 1940, Boeing Flying Fortresses attacked Brest from a height at which they were almost invisible and inaudible, scoring direct hit on the "Gneisenau" and straddling the "Prinz Eugen." Antiaircraft fire was severe, but could not reach the planes. "The black bursts of ack-ack looked like a huge flock of starlings," said one pilot. And at that height, the maneuvering power of a fighting plane is greatly reduced.

The Fortresses have many new devices, about which little can be said at present. The Sperry bomb sight is remarkably precise but complicated, so

that a long course in training for its use is necessary. Fortress engines are supercharged enough to take a plane to a height at which without oxygen a man would be unconscious in six minutes and dead in thirty. Excellent design and construction make Fortresses habitually flown many thousands of feet higher than the originally planned ceiling. Great difficulty has been caused by frosting which covers all windows and exposed surfaces with thick rime. A new American device has overcome this trouble.

## SEVEN IN CREW

The crew numbers seven: 2 pilots, an observer-navigator, wireless operator, wireless operator-gunner, and two gunners. They wear electrically heated clothing. To avoid breaking out in a sweat which would freeze and keep them cold, they put this on in stages as the plane climbs. Many spare bottles of oxygen are in special containers distributed all over the aircraft.

The effect, both physical and mental, on a man flying at such great height is severe; only men who succeed in passing special tests, carried out in pressure chambers, form the crews. They may experience a form of cramp known as the "bends," paralysing them in blind and speechless pain until a lower level is reached; their minds may undergo alternating fits of exaggerated hope and despair between which only the strongest can strike a true balance.

Finally we bombed the Merignac aerodrome near Bordeaux, main base of the 4-engined Kondors which prey on At-

lantic shipping with little danger of interception, since we have no air bases on Eire. On one occasion the morale of this aerodrome personnel was so affected that they all took to the woods clad in their nightshirts. Their officers called for volunteers to draw the planes to safety, but only two answered. Details of their costume are lacking.

To describe every bombing attack against Germany would be to list a dull catalog of raids. For the most successful raids are those in which no incident occurs; the best crew, that which takes its aircraft unseen and deadly to the target, bombs it, and flies home again in accordance with a prescribed technique learned through long months of training. In essentials, all bombing operations are the same, whatever the target.

Size of bomb load is a vital factor, and one difficult to change at short notice. Failure to correlate all these factors correctly may well mean failure of the bombing operation. The officers who plan the raids at their desks are fully as responsible for the success of Bomber Command as the men who actually fly the planes.

A glance at the Flight Station itself reveals camouflaged buildings constructed in blocks with a wide space between them. A network of roads connects the various quarters and messes, including that of the W.A.A.F., hospital and decontamination center, bomb dump, hangars and airfield. Aircraft are dispersed round the field so as to minimize the effects of enemy bombing, being taken to the hangars only for some major repair.

(Continued on page 51)

HAMPDEN BOMBER, WITH bomb bays loaded, is ready to take off for raid into Naziland. Crew looks over big ship in dawn's light.





# IDENTIFYING JAP PLANES

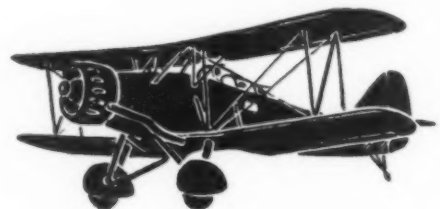
Marines should study these pictures closely. Here, in silhouette, are some of the Japanese planes which members of the Corps are fighting. The task of identifying Nipponese aircraft is not an easy one, for the Emperor's air service has appropriated the plane designs of other nations. But, by close study, the Marine may learn to differentiate between friendly and enemy aircraft. Pictured here are reconnaissance and bomber planes of the types which the Japanese used by the thousands in their southward drive. THE LEATHERNECK will continue to publish information on Japan's war planes for the next several months.



TYPE 97. MITSUBISHI  
RECONNAISSANCE (NAVAL AIR SERVICE)  
KAMIKAZE - ARMY AIR SERVICE

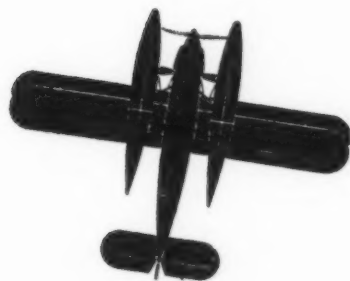
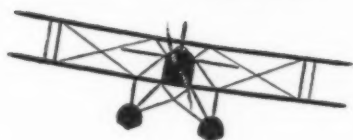


TYPE 96. MITSUBISHI  
HEAVY BOMBER (NAVAL AIR SERVICE)

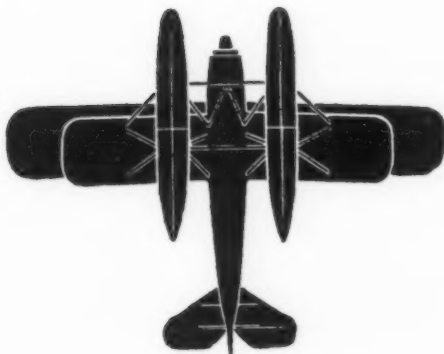
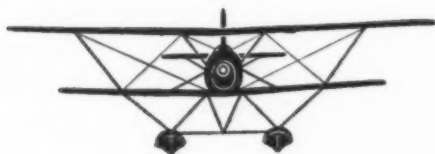


TYPE 96. NAKAJIMA  
TORPEDO BOMBER (NAVAL AIR SERVICE)

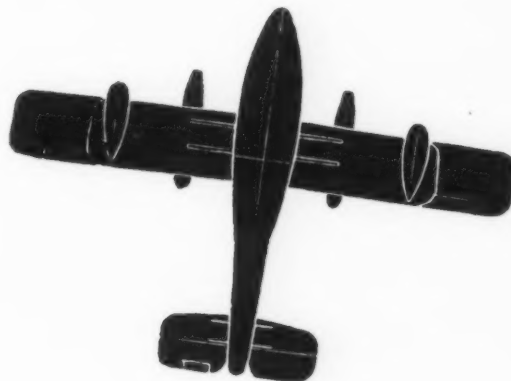




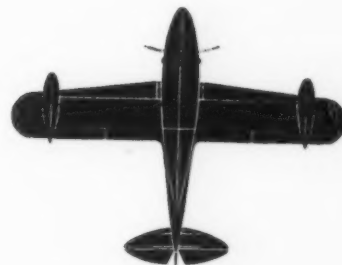
TYPE 94.  
FLOAT-PLANE (NAVAL AIR SERVICE)



TYPE 97. AICHI TOKEI A.I.92  
NAVY FLOATPLANE



TYPE 96. MITSUBISHI MITSU 95  
FLYING BOAT (NAVAL AIR SERVICE)



TYPE 95.  
FLOAT-PLANE (NAVAL AIR SERVICE)



**BESIDES FLYING INFANTRYMEN**, giant transport planes are capable of carrying ample supplies to sustain troops.

Tamerlane, the old Persian conqueror and poet, said: "I would rather have ten men in the right place at the right time than 10,000 men elsewhere."

To have men in the right place at the right time in this first truly world-wide conflict, the United States Marine Corps is making winged warriors of some of its infantrymen.

The foot soldier is still almost as important in the geometry of war today as he was when Tamerlane's armies were raising the devil in Asia. Now, though, battles rage over tremendous distances. The scenes shift with paralyzing suddenness for forces that are still fighting wars in 1914 style.

General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Confederate cavalry leader of the American Civil War, said: "Get thar the fustest with the mostest." The belligerents in World War II are acting the advice of the old general. The Marines seldom pitch into any scrap with the "mostest," but



**READY FOR COMBAT**, Marines file into transport. They carry full combat equipment for foot soldiers.

# AIR-BORNE

they're almost always rolling up their sleeves and going to work the "fustest" on the nation's enemies. So it is not surprising that air-borne troops are becoming increasingly important in the Corps' plans, and some of the toughest of the lads are in training for this rigorous branch of the infantry.

Attesting to the courage of the new additions to the Marine Corps, reports of the recruit depots show a surprisingly large number of the new men are eager to get into the parachute troops or the flying infantry.



**A MACHINE GUN** is stowed, tenderly, into transport plane's belly by flying Marine Corps Infantrymen at Quantico.

The paratroops are infantry, too, only they're dropped from planes by use of parachutes in portions of enemy territory where the planes can not land or where the landing of planes would disclose operations to the enemy.

The air infantryman is an infantryman who is transported with his usual battle equipment in aircraft and set down either to reinforce the parachute troopers or to land in an unexpected place where his presence will prove embarrassing to the foe.

Once they're on the ground, the transport-carried troops and those who arrived by the 'chutes all become infantrymen and work in vigorous cooperation.

General William Mitchell of the U. S. army was the first to conceive the value of air-borne troops. Back in the early 1920's General Mitchell held a demonstration at Kelly Field in Texas to prove that troops and their weapons could be successfully landed by parachutes. But the use of air troops in the U. S. was not developed, despite the success of Mitchell's demonstration.

# NE ATTACK

The Kelly Field exhibition must have been noted sharply by foreign military observers, notably the Russians and the Germans. Both the Soviet and the Reich had thousands of trained paratroopers before the present war broke out.

In the Spanish Civil War, preliminary to the world-wide embroglio, parachutists were dropped into enemy territory where they sabotaged or stirred up dissention. These were designated as "fifth columnists," and the term has been widely used ever since.

In Spain, too, the first mass movement



**THIS IS BETTER** than marching. The troopers occupy comfortable seats while flying to the battle scene.

flooded areas of Holland. The Dutch needed only to have blown up their bridges and causeways to delay the advancing Germans for weeks. German parachute troops, fully equipped, were dropped to protect these bridgeheads on the night of May 9, 1940. And the more important airfields were occupied by air infantry. At dawn these air infantrymen were staving off the Dutch soldiery while more transports, carrying reinforcements landed with the regularity of shuttle trains.

Panic spread behind the Dutch lines. Soon the Netherlands was studded with well-equipped Nazi "garrisons." The activity of the air-borne German soldiers was the principal reason.



**NON-COM INSPECTS** troopers carefully as they enter plane. If boys forget something they "can't walk back."

of troops by air was a decisive maneuver in the Civil War. General Franco's Nationalist armies were almost beaten at the start. To bolster his cause, Franco had transported 12,000 crack troops from Morocco to Spain. The distance was only a few hundred miles. But within a space of less than three days all of the 12,000 were ferried to the battle front in 20 ancient German transports. These fresh soldiers turned the tide for the Nationalists. The troops arrived from Morocco with complete infantry weapons and equipment, including machine guns.

Air-borne troops played a major role in Germany's conquest of Norway, Holland the Island of Crete. In Norway, the Nazis used transports as aerial freight cars to supply their soldiers, most of whom had arrived in Scandinavia by sea.

It was in Holland and Crete though that Germany set the models for successful attack by air-borne infantrymen.

Without the parachutists and flying infantrymen, the Nazis might have needed months to fight their way through the



**THE TOUGH LADS** of the Marine paratroops are shown embarking. They work in close harmony with the winged infantrymen.

# SOLDIERS DRESS UP



The United States' fighting men of 1942 are going to be far more comfortable in their clothes than were Americans serving in World War I.

New uniforms have been modelled more after the practical costume of the Indian scout rather than the stiff-necked clothes of soldiers in the past.

Right now these new outfits are being tested by U. S. armed forces stationed all over the world.

Brand new services, such as the paratroops, the flying infantry, the ski and snowshoe troops, and the armored forces have challenged the imagination and ingenuity of the designers in the Quartermaster Corps.

Gone are the painful wrap-around leggings which fretted the boys of 1918. These '42 model uniforms are likely to have more zippers than brass buttons. They're likely to have larger pockets. Improvements developed for the new services

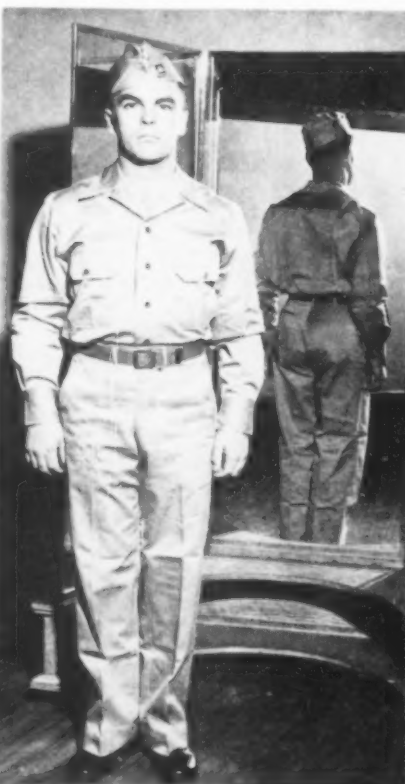
have been incorporated in the uniforms of the older branches of military endeavor.

America's soldiers of today may not look like Prussian guards. But they are issued equipment which makes them comfortable, whether they're stationed in Iceland or Panama. Loose-fitting, water-repellent suits are issued for the rainy season. Open collared shirts and knee length pants are worn in the tropical climates. Truck drivers and mechanics are issued mackinaws and "hunting caps." They don't look like Prussian guards—but they get the job done. Cooks and bakers draw white coats with braided cloth buttons for ease in laundering. Winter and Summer togs are issued for maximum of camouflage. A ski trooper wearing a regulation color parka may turn it inside out and have a white outfit for fighting in the snow. Soldiers in extreme warm climates are protected from sun by pith helmets.

**PARACHUTE JUMPERS** LIKE this water-repellent cotton outfit. The pockets are extra large. Pocket at neck carries knife, accessible from either side. Boots are equipped with black carbon rubber taps.



**UNIFORM FOR TROPICS** includes fiber helmet, knee length shorts, convertible shirt collar.



**SUMMER OUTFIT** IS made for comfort and freedom of action. Braid on cap shows arm of service.



**FLYING INFANTRYMEN** MAY wear this rubberized, double texture suit over uniform.





**RUBBERIZED UNIFORM** FOR use in rainy season is made of two plies of fabric, cemented with rubber compound. It's worn over regular uniform.



**MECHANIC'S COLD WEATHER** togs include mackinaw with duck outer covering and wool lining. Cap has folding flap to protect ears, neck.



**WINTER COMBAT UNIFORM** for armored forces is made of water-repellent cotton fabric.



**SOLDIER IN ARMORED** forces wears light dungarees, with crash helmet and shatter-proof flyer's goggles. Notice device to protect ears.



**CAMOUFLAGED SKI TROOPER** at left has turned his parka white side out, has donned cotton overpants. Trooper at right is in basic garb. (Photos courtesy Public Relations, Qm. Corps.)

*Her First Orchid! From Mr. Right! Anow thrill added! . . . Something new's been added to Old Golds, too, for new smoking enjoyment!*



# Something **NEW**\* has been added!



## \*It's Latakia!

(La-ta-kee'-a) arare, very *flavorful* Eastern Mediterranean tobacco. Added as a "seasoning" in New Old Golds, Latakia creates an entirely *new* blend . . . a new, delightful cigarette *taste!*



## In Department Store

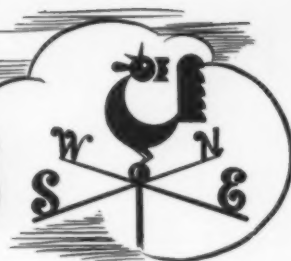
From Thomas Martindale, assistant buyer: "I know what fragrant Latakia leaf means in a blend. And my own taste tells me New O. G. flavor is new, *delightful*. Here's real *quality*."

**Lovely Army Bride**  
Says Mrs. Douglas Rowland, from San Francisco: "That Latakia added to Old Golds creates a really delightful *new* taste. New Old Golds *exceed* my *highest* expectations!"



P. Lorillard Company, founded 1760—blenders of fine tobaccos since George Washington's day.

# Detachments



Well, here we are telling it to the Marines again and for **HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE BATTERY, 10TH MARINES**, that is appropriate, but we know it would look "velly" funny for some of those "powers" to try and tell it to some of these Marine recruits who have joined the Battery in the past few weeks to say nothing

of the older Marines who have grown out of their "boots" many years past. Thank you, Mr. President, and without cockiness, but with much pride we will carry on the tradition of Wake, MacArthur and the high seas for America.

T. C. Burton is our new Regimental Sgt. Major, taking the place of Sgt. Major C.

R. Bates. Good luck, Mr. Bates, we'll be saluting you!

John C. Larkin joined the Battery as Chaplain. A "regular guy"—it'll be a pleasure to tell it to the Chaplain!

Sgt. Norval M. Walker joined up again after a bit of civilian life. "Once a Marine always a Marine," said he as he signed the dotted line.

We worked many hours overtime this month so certain well deserving Marines could be presented with handsome warrants. Those honored: Jean H. Neil, our "Tops" for sure now! Sgts. "Moneybags" O'Branovich and "Whiskers" Lowe; Corporals "DI" Farago, W. B. Fox, "Rabbit" Love and Mechanics Majirus, Mayberry, Smith, Stewart and skads of Pfes, who shouldn't feel hurt if we have no room for their names here cause gee fellows it's great to be a Private sometimes—d'ja notice the horrible expressions on some of our officers and high non-coms this month as they tore their hair over—what else?—income tax! of course! see?—By Warren Fox.

Sunday, December 7th, 1941, was just another lazy, sultry, tropical day in the life of the **THIRD DEFENSE BATTALION** Marines. The Guard of the Day was being mustered at the Guard House, Marines were enjoying their after-breakfast cigarette, and the hands of the clock pointed to 7:55 a.m., when out of the blue Hawaiian skies over Pearl Harbor and Hickam Field plunged swarms of Japanese dive-bombers and torpedo planes.

Then all hell broke loose. Our officer of the day, Captain James S. O'Halloran, had the field music sound "Call to Arms," and seconds later, Marines were pouring out of the barracks, hastily strapping on their equipment. A short time later storerooms were issuing ammunition to all riflemen, and available civilian workmen were mustered and put to work loading machine gun belts.

Fifty and thirty caliber anti-aircraft machine guns went into action approximately seven minutes after the initial surprise attack. Low flying Japanese torpedo bombers skimmed over the tops of the Marine Barracks, strafing our troops as they dove. One Japanese pilot flew directly into the thundering anti-aircraft barrage that the Marine defenders threw into the sky, broke into flames and crashed a few hundred yards away.

Anti-aircraft bursts from the ships of the fleet dotted the heavens and billows of black, dirty smoke poured into the sky from the Harbor area, and again and again, Japanese raiders roared over the Marine Area, and again, the Marines threw thousands of rounds of lead into the enemy planes. One Nippon raider literally disintegrated as Marine machine gun fire caught him square in the insignia of the Rising Sun. Another Japanese pilot caught in a direct cross-fire of .50 and .30 caliber weapons cried his last "Banzai" to the emperor as he rode his flaming aerial coffin into the billowing smoke clouds.

NCO's were deploying riflemen into groups to concentrate rifle fire on dive bombers, 3" Anti-aircraft bat-

teries were being emplaced, when the last attack, three hours later, was made by a large number of high flying bombers. They appeared directly overhead at about 12,000 feet, and flight discipline was excellent, despite the heavy barrage of 5" and 3" anti-aircraft fire. We watched sticks of high explosive bombs fall from the planes, lost sight of them as they gained momentum during their fall, and breathed easier only after hearing the explosion.

Injuries were received during the raid by Sgt. Samuel H. Cobb, Jr., 3" Grp., shrapnel wound; Corporal John F. Crowe, H&S Btry., shrapnel wound; Pvt. William J. Whitecomb, 5" Grp., shrapnel wound, and Pfc. Jules B. Mairoan, MG Grp., who was nicked in the shoulder during a strafing attack, but luckily, all men are now back on a duty status.

The Japanese raiders were noticeably slow in pulling out of their power dives, thus making them perfect targets. One grimy, sweat-stained machine gunner who the week before had been on the machine gun range was heard to remark, "Hell, they're easier to hit than sleeves."

We've had our "Baptism of Fire"—and we've taken a stab in the back, but as every Marine in the Third Defense Battalion feels, "Let 'em try it again."

Our Executive Officer, Major H. C. Roberts, obtained the wing of the first Japanese torpedo bomber shot down over Pearl Harbor by the U. S. Marines, and the bullet riddled wing now stands in front of Battalion Headquarters Barracks, and let this bullet torn "Rising Sun" insignia be a warning to future "suicide" bombing raids. And when a Marine says "suicide" raid, he means "suicide."

Due credit should be given our mess force, who, under the direction of Technical Sergeant Joseph A. Newland, H&S Btry, despite heavy bombing and strafing attacks, prepared and served hot meals to all hands during the day.—By G. C. Van Hauser.

Here is some more "Straight Dope" from **HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE BATTERY, 3RD BN, 10TH MARINES**. Quite a few changes have been made in the last month.

We have joined quite a few NCO's since the last report we submitted. Among the new joinings are Sgt. Rettig, who is now assuming duties in the Sgt. Major's office, Tech. Sergeant Novak is our communication chief, Sergeant Smith taking over duties as motor Sgt. We lost a very good man to the Army Air Corps—Corporal Wardell.

If you should happen to drop around the office some day you will see our newly-made and able First Sergeant Stanley taking things in stride. There are some very sore arms on some of the new Corporals, namely Solomon, Boehne, Rogers, Shaver. We really miss our Corporal Solomon who is in the hospital with measles. The new faces in our battery are too numerous to name.

We have acquired a new duty in the third battalion that is to take care of our new mascot; "High Explosive" our new private 1st class, is well loved in our organization and I only wish the rest of the Marine Corps could see him. Will be seeing you in the next issue. Thumbs up! you Leathernecks, wherever you may be.—By John Slough.

**BATTERY "G," 3RD BN, 10TH MARINES**, "sounding off" although we are a little weaker than usual.

Here is our battery set-up as it stands now: Our CO is 2nd Lt. Southworth, assisted by Lt. Jacobs, Lt. Pillsbury, all late of Quantico. Sgt. Schneider is "The Top";



**Just rub to polish!**

**GLAD RAG**

**POLISHES ANYTHING METAL**

**POLISHING CLOTH**

**NO MESSY PASTE OR LIQUIDS • NO ODORS AND THE SHINE LASTS**

**ONLY 10¢ AT POST EXCHANGES**

**\$2 paid for every single accepted. Send your entry to**

**GLAD RAG, Dept. L, 208 W. 29 St., N. Y.**

They're grand for private's buttons  
And they brighten the bugler's taps  
So let's buy ten million GLAD RAGS  
And polish off the Japs!

—Mrs. G. E. Ramsdell,  
40 Mountain Ave.,  
Lewiston, Me.

GySgt. Johnsen, "The Gunny"; Corp. Lorenz, "The Stogie"; Pfc. G. M. Brown, "The assistant stogie."

Our schedule still consists of intensive sessions of schooling in the Firing Battery, the Detail, RSOP'S and motor marches.

Another stripe has been added to the sleeves of now Corporals Gerst, Snell, and J. E. Brown.

Well, I'll have to secure now. Some new "boot" is standing in the doorway asking permission to speak to me—the stogie. So

I'll have my ghost haunt you next month.  
—By Henry Lorenz.

Much water has passed under the bridge since **BATTERY H. 10TH MARINES'** skit. Captain McHaney has been detached. We feel honored to have had such a BC. The same operation took away much of the old battery color, including Gy. Sgt. "Herbie" Floyd, Gy. Sgt. McKinley, Sergeants Mike Tschetter and Searle, plus many others too numerous to name, and long will we remember the hard work and honest cooperation of these men who contributed largely to the fine repute of our battery.

Our ranks have again been swollen by new arrivals on the rolls of the Corps. These men show much promise and prove the assumption that volunteers are coming in to fight. Along with the new battery organization, we joined Lieutenant Rowse from Battery "I," now commanding the battery, and Lieutenants Gilbert, Wade and Winters. They are fine officers who will go far with us.

We were sorry to lose Pfc. "Red" Arnold, who has been in the hospital for several months, and wish him a speedy return to his old self, the "Red" who has been with us so long.

Sorry, must abbreviate this intriguing column due to income tax pressure, but—c'est la guerre.

With a complete new face-lifting job pulled off since the first of the month, **BATTERY I, TENTH MARINES**, is now rounding into shape again. Once again at full strength and learning the Marine know-how faster than the sceptical NCO's

believed possible, everyone is happy except the new top, 1st Sergeant G. B. Respass, who has been devoting his nights off to squaring away the ell-long list of joined and transferred for his muster role.

Greetings, you "Devil Dogs" of the "Fighting Fourth Battalion," better known as **HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE BATTERY, 4TH BN., 10TH MARINES**, with "congratulations" . . . to our recent "joinings," which include many new officers. . . Felicitations also are in order for our newly commissioned Captains, namely Harry N. Shea, Richard B. Church and Thomas R. Belzer. . . Last week the nation celebrated the birthday of a fine American, and a great man, a man that no Marine should ever forget, but should look up to; that man was Mr. Lincoln, a man of high ideals and one who knew what "Semper Fidelis" meant, so in these trying days, like the days of his time, let us serve in silence . . . and think twice before we speak. Tramp, tramp, tramp, the 4th Bn. was marching; they sure did last week when each battery of this battalion went on an infantry hike, over hill and dale, which, however, was good training for the personnel, in more than just returning to camp with sore feet . . . because remember boys, this is only a prelude to what is in store for you when we go to the desert. . . News of the week comes from far off Iceland, and a fine contribution it is too, in form of a poem from Capt. Franklin Adreon, Jr., USMCR, who before coming to active duty served with the 22nd Bn. of Hollywood, Calif. Capt. Adreon is civilian life was associated with the movie industry as a re-write man at one of the largest studios in Hollywood, and by the way, was one of Major Van Dykes' right hand men. So to Capt. Adreon we say thank you for the following poem, and happy landings:

#### KEEP THE TRANSPORTS A-SAILING ALONG

Over sea, over foam,

How we wish that we were home,

But the transports go sailing along,

In and out, near and far,

Wonder where the Hell we are

As the Transports go sailing along.

So it's Ho-Ho-Hum, Iceland here we come

Or maybe the Azores or Dakar;

But where'er it be, we'll get no liberty

As the transports go sailing along.

List to starboard, list to port,

This trip is anything but short,

As the transports go sailing along.

Hate to wash, hate to shave,

With salt water I must bathe,

As the transports go sailing along.

So it's Hi-Hi-Hail, we cannot send our

mail,

Our sweethearts will sell us for a song.

Think we're sinners on a spree

'Stead of lost out here at sea

As the transports go sailing along.

Sleep above, sleep below,

From tropic sea to Arctic snow,

Oh, those transports go sailing along.

Go "Ships wrong" then "Ships right,"

"Darken ship, you! Douse that light!"

Keep the transports a-sailing along."

So it's He-He-Hi, so seasick I could die,

Oh why must this packet amble on?

Should I ever land

Then on the beach I'll stand

And watch the Transports go sailing along.

(Keep 'em sailing),

Keep the Transports a-sailing along.

**COLGATE CLOSE-UPS**

**COLGATE RAPID-SHAVE CREAM**

**I like Foreign Entanglements**

BUT I DIDN'T DO VERY WELL 'TIL I  
LEARNED THAT **COLGATE RAPID SHAVE CREAM** GIVES YOU THE KIND OF SMOOTH,  
CLOSE SHAVE THAT MAKES YOU  
KISSABLE IN ANY COUNTRY!

**This is on Me, Skipper...**

**I learned About SOAKING POWER**

FROM **COLGATE RAPID SHAVE CREAM**, 'CAUSE IT SOAKS MY  
BEARD SOFT CLEAR TO  
THE SKIN LINE...SO MY  
RAZOR JUST **G-L-I-D-E-S**  
THROUGH-COMFORTABLY!

...I'VE HAD MORE DOUGH FOR FUN SINCE  
I LEARNED TO ECONOMIZE WITH **COLGATE RAPID SHAVE CREAM**... THE GIANT TUBE  
CAN LAST FOR SIX WHOLE MONTHS!

**GET COLGATE RAPID SHAVE CREAM AT YOUR P. X. OR SHIP'S SERVICE STORE — TODAY!**

THE LEATHERNECK



Old home week . . . sure does seem like that here with so many of our old timers returning to us, so to them we say "Welcome," and are glad to have you back. For those who may not know who they are, fellows, meet: Sergeant George E. Madden, Corporal Harold Lee Couch, Corporal William A. Rack, and Corporal George W. Austin. If I have failed to mention others please accept my apologies. Succeeding Major Brown is Major Ralph E. Forsyth, who returns to take command, and a mighty fine man he is too. Major Forsyth is not new to many of us as he was attached to this battalion before taking over the helm of the 3rd Bn., 10th Mar., so we "Welcome home," as it must seem like a home coming to him as well as to many of us. That's all, fellows—see you next month.—By Howard Case.

From **BATTERY K, 10TH MARINES**, comes the monthly report of our activities. Nothing especially interesting has happened. Battalion schools are over and now the old routine of gun drill and R. S. O. P's and of course infantry hikes are now the order of the day.

We joined more "Boots" this week and the barracks are slightly overcrowded at present.

Among the promotions this month is the amazing rise of Sgt. Pawloski, who for three years held the rank of sergeant, and now in the short time of a month and a half has risen to the grade of 1st Sergeant. He is now top sergeant of this battery, relieving 1st Sergeant Matthieu, who has left us by transfer. Pawloski is doing a fine job and is well liked and respected. The others to receive promotions were Kieffer and Roeder to Corporal. Kieffer and Carson were transferred to another outfit. Good luck to you, boys. Among those who received one stripe were Nicholas, Seegers, and McLwain.

Next month this organization is preparing to go on extended field maneuvers for a short length of time. All hands are looking forward to going as it will tend to break the monotony of camp routine.

Among the sidelines this month is the marriage of Corporal Cox to a lovely young lady. Best wishes and a happy marriage is extended to the couple by all members. —By Theodore Hughes.

**BATTERY L, 10TH MARINES**, is progressing nicely in spite of the fact a great per cent of our organization has been sick. Due to this fact First Sergeant Mallard is now in the hospital. His place is being very capably handled by Sergeant L. C. Brown.

First Lieutenant R. B. Church recently accepted a commission as Captain and was detached. Taking his place as battery commander we now have Second Lieutenant C. S. Sanders, Jr.

We also have joined by Second Lieutenant J. P. Rathbun and Second Lieutenant F. R. Huston.

Second Lieutenant Souder, our former executive officer, is now with a new organization.

Along with all this we have had promotions, demotions, and emotions a-plenty. Congratulations to all those who have more stripes.

Organization rosters aren't of much value anymore as we have so many recruits coming in and men going out that by the time one is made it is then obsolete.



**"33 to 1"**

**it's got a he-man flavor  
that fightin' men go for**

Men really "go overboard" for the tantalizing, extra delicious flavor of Pabst Blue Ribbon.

What makes it so? Well—just like finest champagnes, Pabst Blue Ribbon reaches perfection through blending. Actually, 33 fine brews are blended into this one great beer . . .

specially blended to give it a flavor that can't be copied.

That's why it's so popular with every branch of the service. Ask for it next time you're "at ease". Enjoy its robust, friendly goodness in handy cans or in the distinctive dress parade bottle.



Copyright 1942, Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee

**33 FINE BREWS BLENDED INTO ONE GREAT BEER**



## "I'm In A Class By Myself"

"Yessir, that's true! Ever since I enrolled for special training with the International Correspondence Schools, I've been 'in a class by myself.' Because every I. C. S. student is really a one-man class. His classroom is in his own home and there aren't any slow-pokes or dunces to hold him back! He gets *personal, individual instruction!*

"Maybe that's why it takes only a few months for many I. C. S. students to get specialized training that 'pays out' in promotion or a fatter pay envelope. As a matter of fact, a few weeks after I began studying, my boss noticed the improvement in my work — and, since then, I've been given a more responsible job.

Whether in Service or Industry, trained men, as in this case, are those who are picked for promotion, and who keep forging ahead. Therefore, write us *NOW* for full information and free booklet on the Course *you'd* like to pursue. Don't put it off another day!

## International Correspondence Schools

Box 5277-L, Scranton, Pa.

**BATTERY M, TENTH MARINES,** standing by; we do that most of the time so we are getting used to it by now.

It is the same old story, so many promotions that it would take a full page to mention them all, so let's leave that space for more interesting remarks; we might add that we do not have to buy smoking anymore, we are so adequately supplied by the new stripes.

We all welcome the joining of Captain Thomas R. Belzer, who accepted his commission as captain recently, and we give him a hearty thanks for the many cigars; also joining us were Second Lieutenants William P. Oliver, Jr., Timothy J. Stulb, and Bernard J. Swanson. They have thrown their shoulders to the wheel and are pulling like that many draft horses.

Everyone seems to have a remark to make in regards to our intended field training: Corporal Carson W. Havron volunteers the remark that if any of those desert Gila monsters try to sleep with him they will be fooled because that is the Gila monsters' home so far be it from Corporal Havron to change the intentions of nature.

How Marines do change. Sergeant John A. Blanchard sure hates women but what he would not give to play a pinball machine; he gives them all he gets too, the lights get the best of him.

Well! Well! what is that funny noise, that is Field Music Arthur E. Hougham blowing reveille on the mouth piece of his bugle, some bright corpsman stuffed his bugle with cotton and after a few very unpleasant moments he finally succeeded in distracting the cotton but it still is a good thing the deacon (Corporal George R. Hauser) was not present because he would have heard things that was against a preacher's religion.

We are all taking a beating on the liberty problem and there is many a sad, lonely, brokenhearted lad brooding over the fact that he is restricted from Los Angeles; this includes Corporal George E. Tovrea, whose favorite hang-out is Mari-golds—he has proof that he has been there too.

We are proud of the fact that we now have serving with us Gunnery Sergeant Fairley Arthur Hancock (Spud), a very likeable chap and gets along well with every member of the battery. We are happy to welcome First Sergeant John A. Warner, who has taken the battery over.

This concludes the interesting information for this month so that is your faithful Mike battery signing off and extending a hearty greeting to all of these new recruits, who we know will fall in line with the rest of us and prove that young Marines can be good Marines. I hear our police Sergeant sounding off to get this field day started so I had better sign off until next month.—By Edward Kimbro.

Scuttlebutt had given birth to a Fifth Battalion, Tenth Marines, long before the actual event, but now the Fifth is on the march—as real and promising an outfit as any man could ask to soldier with.

All of which brings us to **HEADQUARTERS & SERVICE BATTERY, Fifth Battalion, Tenth Marines.** This outfit shows promise, both good and bad, but if it is not a "crack" outfit within a very short time we'll silently roll our tents and ashamedly steal away.

Now that action has again emphasized the need for more work and less formality,

THE LEATHERNECK



## Glad You Like It!

**Yes, we're mighty proud you Marines go  
for swell-tasting Wrigley's Spearmint Gum**

The fact that you men like delicious Wrigley's Spearmint Gum means more than anything we could say about it. Your boost tells the whole nation our product is really *great to chew*.

You enjoy its lusty, full-bodied, real spearmint flavor. You've found that chewing Wrigley's Spearmint seems to give you a lift during tough maneuvers—freshens your mouth and throat on long hikes—gives you lots of satisfaction after chow—when you're off duty, and at other times.

So thanks for liking Wrigley's Spearmint Gum. We're pleased and proud that it meets with your approval.

*The Makers of Wrigley's Spearmint Gum*

W-32

# LOOK OUT AXIS!



HERE COMES ONE OF  
THE WORLD'S BEST  
FIGHTERS

And here's the world's  
most popular cigar

KING  
EDWARD

From Midway to the Gilbert Islands and Bataan peninsula... from Ireland to Libya our Axis enemies are learning that American fighting men and American equipment are the world's best. KING EDWARD CIGARS maintain this great American tradition... only first quality materials and manufacture, yet the price is democratic. You get two big mellow-mild King Edwards for a nickel. Ask for 'em at all canteens, post exchanges and stores.



2  
FOR  
5¢

the ever increasing "Boot" is finding it reasonably easy to orient himself. Not given time to worry about anything but the job to be done, he is doing unhesitatingly things that he could not have done in the same amount of time in the same service one year ago. Our battery is depending on its new men, as are other new outfits. So far things are looking bright.

To those old friends of ours over there, we extend the warmest of greetings—and sincerely hope to join you in the very near future.

It might also interest you to know that the title is now First Sergeant R. M. Alderson. And that J. T. Haynes, after swearing for months that he wasn't properly dazed in the "upper-story" to be a good NCO, has finally become a member of the select few—well, a Corporal anyway.

Our official name is **BATTERY N, 5TH BN., TENTH MARINES**, but we are popularly known as "nickel" battery.

Sgt. "Coon Dog" Kolember has taken over the 1st Sgt.'s job since our regular "Top" Garrius went to the hospital. Best wishes for a speedy recovery, "Top." Gy. Sgt. Cummings keeps the battery in step, at drill and elsewhere. The next time you hear from us we will have lost Gunny Cummings in the ranks of the enlisted men. He has just been commissioned "Marine Gunner" and is waiting for official orders.

Here are a few of the other inmates: Property Sgt. Johnson, who sleeps in for a half a day after going out on liberty, Chief Stogie Piagenti, Corp. O. K. Snow, Sgt. Williams, Sgt. Armstrong, just re-enlisted, Pl. Sgt. McClellan, Corp. Rabago, Corp. Richmond, Corp. Garvin, etc., etc. I would like to name all of us if space would allow, but you will be hearing of them as they make their promotions—very soon.

Our working day is mostly composed of RSOPs, hikes, motor marches, drills and the chief sport is volley-ball and some soft ball. We hope to have one of the best teams in camp this spring.—By J. A. Piagenti.

Greetings from **BATTERY O, 5TH BATTALION, 10TH MARINES**. Even at this early date we're being called the "Woolworth Battalion," because of the 5 and 10, but we take this ribbing in stride and we're settling down to gain all the training and efficiency required of an A-1 outfit.

These past days have been busy days but now that we're squared away time must be taken to give you an idea why things are progressing so smoothly and on schedule. It is true thanks to our competent officers and non-coms. Lt. E. L. Peoples, O. W. Jones, H. L. Rogers, form the commissioned staff of our battery, Lt. Peoples being our battery Commander. We're so proud of our "Salty Non-Coms" we could swell up with pride and float right out of our pants (if we didn't wear belts). We have the reliable professional salts, Gy. Sgt. McKinley and Gy. Sgt. (China boy) Floyd. They have more years in the Corps than most of us are old. Entertaining the men with their narratives put our interest at a high peak as they unfold many tales of their travels.

Our list of Sergeants are: Sgts. W. Lutge, M. Tahetter, A. J. Searle, L. W. Mitchell and L. L. Graham, who is acting as First Sergeant. Sgt. Mitchell is attending Radio School but will soon be back with us.

Many promotions have occurred during the month, among them Corporals J. S. Crawford, J. J. Gabor, A. J. Permenter, R. L. Thomas, W. L. Tadlock, E. J. O'Halloran and M. P. Tillman, not to mention the many Private First Class promotions. A new stripe every month is the motto nowadays, but excellence in the non-coms remains up to the Marine Corps standards.

Recruits are still joining our ranks in what seem droves. From their appearance and marked willingness it is assured our battery will rate along with the best.

Until next, when introductions will be unnecessary, 5-0-10 says "Pleased to meet Ya!"—By Frank McNeill.

One day a couple of weeks ago, to be exact February 10, the evening sky lit up and a new battery was formed. It was formally christened **BATTERY P, 10TH MARINES**, but the boys changed all that and slung an addition on it so we refer to it as "Prep."

We're made up of "The Cream of the Crop," but there's a lot to be taught here and we intend to make up one of the best batteries.

With Captain Mills out in front, with Lt. Houser, Lt. Noll and Lt. Harris at his side and with our spirit backing them from way back we're sure to get ahead. The rest of our staff includes 1st Sgt. Dyer, who keeps things, in general, going smoothly all over, also Gy. Sgt. Watters and Pl. Sgt. Moore, who keeps us all hep to that step.

Our day is well used up with Drills, Inspections, Motor Marches, RSOPs, etc.—keeps all pretty well in trim.

That's all for now—gotta lotta work to do.—By E. S. Schick, Jr.

**HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, SIGNAL BATTALION**, under the able command of Major W. T. Dodge, USMC, presents a short biographical sketch of the various activities within its command. Although some of our men are on detached duty at San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, Point Loma and Camp Elliott, they are nevertheless an important and inherent part of our organization. To these men we send our greetings and best wishes for continued success in their efforts.

Corporal Raymond J. Bieth and the men under him are to be commended for the way they continue to give excellent service, day and night, in the routine performance of duty at the Base Telephone Exchange and in the maintenance of the telephone system throughout the Base.

The problems of distribution of the various types of literature, telegrams, etc., which come to the Base Message Center throughout the day are handled with notable success through the efforts of Sergeant Walter W. Todd and his staff.

Sergeant Eugene L. Harris and Corporal Richard E. Brantley under the guiding hand of Captain H. W. G. Vadnais, continue to maintain their high standards in handling the all-important material which comes over the teletype machines.

At Camp Elliott, Master Technical Sergeant Charles M. Petrillo and his operators and linemen have taken the ever-perplexing problem of communications in hand and have turned it into a smooth functioning unit of the Camp.

In order to keep these various functions in top-notch running order, a supply, maintenance, and repair shop under the supervision of Supply Sergeant Walter J. Baranski and Technical Sergeant John J.



Reber is maintained by Headquarters Company. All in all, these men with the men under them have done and continue to do a highly creditable job.

The efforts and results put forth and gained by Signal Battalion's Sergeant Major Amos W. Taylor and Headquarters Company's First Sergeant Walter M. Dauphin are a tribute to their ability and acumen. Both Taylor and Dauphin, with many years of excellent service in the Corps to their credit, are a definite asset to the organization.

The communication system of any military organization is undoubtedly a most important part of modern warfare. The breakdown of communications is the first herald of inevitable defeat of an army. To these silent heroes we send best wishes for continued success. They uphold the best traditions of the Corps.—By F. E. Nichols.

Packed shoulder to shoulder in mass formation, the personnel of the **FIRST MARINE DIVISION** has welcomed home to New River, N. C., their Carolinas Golden Gloves and A.A.U. Bi-State Champions.

Representing the Commanding General, Brigadier General A. A. Vandegrift, Assistant Division Commander, addressed the gathering and spoke of the teams in terms of highest praise.

The occasion was the return of the team from Charlotte, N. C., where the Leathernecks had completely dominated the one-week, 10th Annual Tournament sponsored by the Charlotte Observer. The Marines were recognized by the Golden Gloves Committee on a parity with any city in North or South Carolina, and accordingly staged their own "city" elimination tournament in the First Division.

There were 194 entries in the tournament. The Marines entered 17. Out of a possible 8 titles in the Novice Class, the Marines won 2 titles with 2 runners-up. Out of a possible 7 titles in the Senior Class, the Marines won 3 titles with 2 runners-up.

In the Novice Class, Private First Class Anthony A. Yutch of the First Scout Company won the Welterweight Championship, while Private Terry Reynolds of the 5th Marines won the Middleweight Title. Both were knockouts. In the Senior Class, Private First Class Eugene A. Kiernan of the Parachute Troops won the Lightweight Title by a knockout; Corporal Dominick A. Gatta, of the 11th Marines, won the Middleweight Title by a knockout. Private Sylvester F. Galuska of the Engineers won the Light-Heavyweight Title. Corporal Gatta won the trophy as the outstanding boxer in the Tournament, and Private First Class Yutch won the award as the outstanding novice fighter in the Tournament.

The Marines took the Senior Team Championship Trophy and the Novice Team Championship Trophy, winning, all told, four out of a possible five awards.

The Marine Team took Charlotte by storm. The veteran sports editor, Jake Wade, wrote, "Never have we seen such hard, clean fighters. They asked no quarter and they gave none, and they swept everything before them in a manner never before equalled by any team in the South."

For a full week, headline after headline was devoted to the Marines. Picture upon picture of them was printed and the Marine Recruiting Sergeant in Charlotte should be able to take it pretty easy to keep up his quota of enlistments. In fact,

**GOES ON  
SMOOTHLY  
IN A JIFFY!**

• When time is short, you'll like the way Shinola smooths on *fast*, rubs down quickly to a beautiful, glossy shine that lasts and *lasts*! Its special costly waxes not only *polish* your shoes—they preserve and protect 'em too!

Get Shinola in the new jumbo-size tin and try a shine today! Or buy the Shinola Service Kit—complete with sturdy brush, dauber, and full-size tin of paste—all at a swell low price!



**BUFFS DOWN  
QUICKLY TO A  
LASTING SHINE!**



**SUCCESSFUL MEN IN THE SERVICE SAY  
BEFORE EVERY DATE AND EVERY DAY...**

**SPEEDSHINE  
WITH SHINOLA**

For Sale at All Post Exchanges, Commissaries, Canteens, or Ships' Service Stores

## Greyhound Does *Double Duty*



### —Transporting Armed Forces

### —Keeping Civilians on the Move



Takes Selectees  
to Camp



Carries War  
Workers to Jobs



Speeds Military  
Movements



Makes Furloughs  
Easy to Take

**S**IDE BY SIDE two great American armies, military and civilian, are driving toward Victory. In this all-out effort Greyhound and the entire motor bus industry have put the highways of America to work for Uncle Sam!

Aboard any Super-Coach today, you'll find a cross-section of working, fighting America—selected men moving to military centers, soldiers, sailors and marines on furlough, workers off to new war projects, teachers, farmers, business men and women—all intent upon serving America to the limit of their ability.

Today travel by bus is saving huge quantities of vital war materials—because a bus carries each passenger several times as many miles as a private car, per gallon of fuel, per pound of rubber or metal used.

Greyhound—which serves directly more military and naval centers than any other transportation system—is exerting every effort to anticipate the unusual demands of war time. You'll find Greyhound schedules fit your furlough—and Greyhound fares fit your pay. If you can't get home, relatives and friends can visit you—easily, economically, by bus.

**FOR FARES AND INFORMATION WRITE TO THE NEAREST GREYHOUND INFORMATION OFFICE LISTED BELOW:**

New York City • Cleveland, O. • Philadelphia, Penna. • Chicago, Ill. • Boston, Mass.  
Washington, D. C. • Minneapolis, Minn. • San Francisco, California • Ft. Worth, Tex.  
Detroit, Michigan • St. Louis, Missouri • Lexington, Kentucky • Charleston, W. Va.  
Cincinnati, O. • Richmond, Virginia • Memphis, Tennessee • New Orleans, Louisiana

## VICTORY

**The New Destination Sign on Every Motor Bus!**

# GREYHOUND

some of the civilian boxers who lost to the Marines immediately announced they were going to join the Marine Corps. At Charlotte the Marines won all manner of praise for gentlemanly behavior and exemplary conduct outside of the ring. And in the ring their actions spoke louder than words. Manager McDonald of the Hotel Mecklenburg said "That is the best behaved group of athletes that ever came to Charlotte."

The team was managed and coached by Marine Gunner Harry F. Volkman, Division Athletic Officer, and Sergeant Syd J. Fishel, both of whom have had a world of professional experience.

The Marines Team was also recognized as the best dressed team in the tournament.

Prior to the boxing team's departure from New River for Charlotte, Major General Philip H. Torrey, U. S. Marine Corps, Commanding General of the Division, assembled the team for a pep talk, during the course of which he said, in effect, "Remember that you are in the Marine Corps and that when you crawl into that ring you are not just another athlete. Rather, in the mind of every spectator, you represent the Marine Corps and the public will expect you, insofar as it can be accomplished with leather gloves, to live up to the fighting traditions of the Marine Corps as exemplified from the 'Bon Homme Richard' to Wake Island."

The Marine Boxing Team did not let their General down.—By Charles B. Nichols.

With the advent of war, **MARINE VETERANS OF DULUTH, MINN.**, concluded it was their signal to "Get back to the Corps." Consequently, at a luncheon, the 11 ex-Marines present started the ball rolling.

A quick and thorough checkup with the aid of our newspapers revealed the fact that there were about 45 ex-Marines in Duluth, all "raring to go."

Contact was immediately made with Staff Sergeant Bilow, in charge of recruiting in this area, and arrangements made to cooperate with his office and to cooperate with him in his work. As recruits were leaving that afternoon, leather toilet kits were quickly purchased and as the 12 Marine recruits boarded the train for San Diego they were given a rousing farewell by a group of vets and presented with the kits inscribed "Compliments of Duluth Marine Veterans." This farewell program has been carried through to date and will continue as long as Marines are recruited from Duluth. To date 52 kits have been presented to departing Marines.

Mail contact has been kept with all Marines, who keep us informed of their address.

A monthly news bulletin is being made up and will be mailed to all Marines in service from Duluth each month beginning March 1st.

On January 21st a meeting of Duluth Marine Vets and Dads of Marines now in service was held. Over 65 men attending this meeting and a permanent organization was agreed upon. Guest of Honor at this meeting was Lt. Roger Bowman, USMC Aviator, home on furlough and recently assigned to duty as an instructor at Pensacola, Fla.

At the suggestion of Marine Vets, the Dads of Marines now in service have banded together with the Vets and are rapidly becoming imbued with the old Marine Corps spirit.

# GIST

## OF THE MONTH'S NEWS

### TRENDS

**CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS**, official silence, on war news lower U. S. morale  
**CHURCHILL GOVT. ON SPOT** after Malaya, Indies, sea losses; big British Cabinet shake-up puts Cripps on top, favors more aid to Russia  
**INDIA, IN GRAVE DANGER**, demands independence from England as price of full co-operation against Japan  
**NAZIS MASSING WARSHIPS**, troops in Norway: objective—Iceland? Sweden? England? Northern supply route to Archangel, Russia?  
**VICHY NEARS OPEN BREAK** with England and U. S., as Russians claim French fleet promised to Nazis, Madagascar to Japs  
**MEDITERRANEAN CLOSED** to Allied shipping; Libya war reduced to skirmishes by sandstorms, lack of supplies; Turkey wavers toward Axis  
**RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE**, slowed by air-borne Nazi reserves, moves on Kharkov, Vyazma; claims Nazi spring attack nipped in bud  
**BURMA ROAD CUT** as Japs advance aided by native rebels, slowed by U. S. tanks, fliers, United and Chinese troops  
**DUTCH EAST INDIES** swallowed by Jap octopus; scattered interior resistance continues  
**AUSTRALIA LOOMS** as United Nations' last hope in South Pacific; MacArthur, now in command, lines up U. S. troops and materiel as Japs take over New Guinea, flanking island bases, bombed repeatedly by Aussies  
**ATTACK ON ALASKA** may be next Jap move to blitz U. S. bomber bases; supply highway being rushed through Canada  
**DEMAND INCREASES** for wholesale evacuation of Japs from U. S. West Coast  
**NAZI AND ITALIAN U-BOATS** continue heavy sinkings off U. S. Atlantic Coast  
**TIME GROWS SHORT** for United troops to take offensive.

### BLOW-BY-BLOW

Feb. 20—2 ships blow up off Trinidad; Aruba shelled again  
 Feb. 21—Army given authority over all civilians in "military areas"  
 Feb. 23—California shelled by Jap sub as FDR lectures nation  
 Feb. 24—Coast Guard cutter sunk by sub off Iceland  
 Tokyo reports US Navy attack on Wake Island  
 Feb. 25—"Truxton," "Pollux" wrecked in Newfoundland gale; 189 lost  
 Nazi army trapped in Staraya Russa; 45,000 killed  
 Feb. 28—"Jacob Jones" sunk by sub off Cape May; 11 survivors  
 Fierce naval battle off Java; "Houston" sunk  
 Mar. 1—British parachutists raid French coast  
 Mar. 2—Filipinos in No. Luzon drive Japs from 45-mi. sector  
 Mar. 4—RAF bombs Paris factories; thousands casualties  
 Mar. 5—New U. S. raids on Jap isles 1,200 mi. from Tokio  
 Mar. 6—Navy orders sentries "shoot to kill" on 'Frisco waterfront  
 Mar. 9—British leave blazing Rangoon to Japs; withdraw to North Burma  
 Mar. 10—Japs claim 98,000 in Java; Dutch deny surrender  
 Mar. 12—Brazil nears war declaration as anti-Axis riots rage in Rio  
 Mar. 15—Hitler admits Russian campaign failure; 1,500,000 Nazis killed  
 Mar. 16—MacArthur takes over Australia

### DOUBLE OR NOTHING

#### The \$8 Question: Little Jap, What Now?

Bombers over Darwin answer: North Australia. Invasion fleets off New Guinea, Solomon Is. point at New Zealand-Samoa lifeline. Jap Burma campaign is slowing down in northern mts., may not extend to India proper, where "white war" of nerves is softening jellyfish resistance. More likely, Japs will attack Ceylon, Madagascar, aim for control of Indian Ocean, push oil to Hitler via Suez. Attack on Aus-

tralia will not aim at complete conquest of desert interior but to break up troop concentrations before they can launch offensive. To that same end her timetable calls for April attacks on Alaska, Samoa, Hawaii, West Coast. But she may be April Fooled by Russia, by MacArthur in Australia, by U. S. Navy raids extending ever nearer Tokio waters.

#### The \$16 Question: Is Hitler Licked?

Not by a damsite. His Ides of March speech admitted failure of Russian campaign, but main event with Britain is just beginning. He has 3,000,000 men massed along Mediterranean and Atlantic coastlines, poised to strike from Iceland to the Dardanelles; 2,000,000 more are holding back the Russians, may drive for Caucasus oil, come spring. Inside Europe, another 750,000 clamp down on Serb rebels, catch French saboteurs, execute Polish hostages. Add to this 2,000,000 more recently extorted from Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, and you have quite a stockpile of armed bodies. Reports of revolt in Germany are wishful thinking: the Germans have gone too far to turn back. Hitler will not be licked until this enormous mass of manpower, larger than present combined British and U. S. forces, is broken up, killed or surrendered. Germany lacks vital materials, notably oil. Labor shortage is also acute: too many soldiers, not enough workers, even using women and prisoners. If Britain can hold Suez and Iraq, blockade Jap oil shipments, bomb German industries, she may hold the Nazis to Occupied Europe, giving them Sweden, Portugal, Gibraltar. But to lick Hitler, St. George must slay the Nazi dragon in its own lair.

#### The \$64 Question: When Do We Attack?

Soon, say King, Marshall, Churchill, Wavell. *It can't be soon enough* to suit United peoples, sick and tired of defense, defeats, deferment. (See: Little People Speak, p. 35.)

### PACIFIC BOX SCORE

UNITED LOSSES (Sunk)			TO MARCH 15 JAPANESE LOSSES (Sunk)	
U. S.	Dutch	British	by U. S.	by Dutch
2	—	2	Battleships	2
1	4	2	Cruisers	8
6	2	4	Destroyers	9
—	—	—	Carriers	1
3	—	—	Submarines	3
—	—	—	Transports	38

#### NET NAVAL STRENGTH

U. S.	Estimated—March 15	Japan
17	Battleships	10
—	Battle Cruisers	3
17	Heavy Cruisers	11
23	Light Cruisers	12
7	Aircraft Carriers	5
180	Destroyers	106
139	Submarines	74

#### PRISONERS OF JAPAN

(Estimated from Jap-British figures)	
Hong Kong	14,000
Malaya	22,000
Singapore	93,000
Burma	3,000
Ambolna	2,300
Wake, Guam	1,200
Timor	1,500
Total	137,000
Japs claim	219,000
(Java, Philippines figures not released)	





MCNAIR: GROUND FORCE



SOMERVELL: SUPPLY



ARNOLD: AIR FORCE

### "MODERN DESIGN"

### CHANGING THE GUARD

When Clark Shaughnessy's Stanford team rolled their T-formation to Rose Bowl victory, every wide-awake coach in the country borrowed the winning idea. Last month, the men running America's war formations borrowed an idea from the Axis, in two swift strokes gave U. S. Army and Navy streamlined command. New set-up regroups entire Army under 3 main heads, cuts through yards of red tape and piles of inter-office despatches. Putting Air Corps independent of ground officers' supervision answers demand for separate air force, without risking tricky splicing of Army-Navy branches during full war gale. Gen. Marshall, as Chief of Staff, has

ARMY CHIEF MARSHALL  
They answer to him

turned over problems of ground force leadership (which includes infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers—no longer under separate chiefs) to Gen. McNair, long-time co-worker with Gen. "Hap" Arnold, new Army Air Chief. This leaves Gen. Marshall, head man of U. S. Armies at home and abroad, time for important business of planning United offensives with air-minded Admiral King, Navy commander-in-chief, now also in charge of Naval Operations, since Admiral Stark has been detailed to European duty. Rear Admirals Horne and Willson will be King's right-hand men. These leaders, together with Pres. Roosevelt, Sec. Knox, Sec. Stimson, will make up America's war council, assisted by such experts as Vice-Admiral Robinson, whose vital job it is to assemble material, keep ship and plane production rolling.

Although politics and the military are still strange bedfellows here, chances are they will work things out between them several hundred per cent better than under the previous lash-up. Little room is left for Senatorial critics of the Administration, led by Clark of Mo., who have been demanding a "Unified Command." FDR asked at press conference if anyone knew what that meant. No one answered.

Civilian reaction to streamlined command is summed up in following paragraph from weekly *U. S. News*.

"Gold braid and tradition are slowly being pushed aside in Army and Navy to get into posts of command admirals and generals who are trained with modern weapons to win the war. The Army has been pruned to three active branches. The Navy, by shifts in men and duties, is trying to get speed and power into its drive. Neither has wholly completed the job, either in Washington or in the field."

### ALL HANDS ROUND

United Command, desperately reshuffling its aces for a winning hand, whisked military leaders across the map in whirlwind style last month: MacArthur to Australia, Wavell to India, Stark to Europe, Helfrich to Ceylon.

Back to U. S. came Admiral Hart with straight dope on why we were losing the Pacific. His reasons for defeat at Java boiled down as suspected to "too little, too late." Japs had superior power in air, on sea, and at the end, on land. Fighting spirit of individual Dutch, Aussie, British, U. S. troops could do little more than shake fists at wave after wave of Jap dive-bombers and fighter planes. U. S. heavy bombers were forced to retreat, boiling mad, for lack of fighter support. All U. S.

VICE ADMIRAL ROBINSON  
He gets the ships

### THE LEATHERNECK



units in Java, totalling probably no more than 1,000 men, were reported safely evacuated. The Dutch are still fighting from isolated interior positions; Japs control all ports and beachheads.

British put her "strategic withdrawal" specialists, Pownall & Alexander, on duty in Ceylon and Burma respectively. Sir Stafford Cripps, latest wonder boy of the British Cabinet, flew to Calcutta with plans for a new political set-up in India, now under direct rule of British viceroy. It is a safe bet that nothing short of virtual independence will suit Hindu leaders Bose, Nehru, Gandhi, who disagree violently as to what form independence should take to avoid civil war among various religions, castes, races, political factions (India has about ten times as many of each as has U. S.), unite all of them against Japan. India today is an awakening, teen-age nation, full of conflicting impulses, desiring independence but not ready for it. Step-mother Britannia is powerless to do anything more than hope the kid's famous rope trick will work against Japan.

To aid embattled North Burma, Chiang Kai-Shek rushed seasoned Chinese troops to keep the Japs off the new India Road, now a-building in mountains north of Chit-tagong. Recognition of China's vital importance to United strategy was revealed in announcement that U. S. Gen. Joseph Stilwell has been made Chiang Kai-Shek's Chief of Staff. With 12 years' experience as military attache in the Far East, he can bind tight U. S.-Chinese coordination, get Chinese air bases ready to launch raids on Nippon, possibly shuttle long-range bombers back and forth from Alaska, bombing Tokyo en route. Chungking papers called Stilwell's coming "like adding 100,000 men to our army."

Japs changed leaders too. On Bataan, Hon. General Homma, figuring he had lost face with honorable ancestors by failing to lick MacArthur, committed honorable hara-kiri. His place was taken by Yamashita, conqueror of Singapore, who will try to face down Gen. Wainwright, new Bataan leader now that MacArthur has left.

## TEN TOPS

London military observers picked ten men as the best generals produced by both sides in 30 months of war (not in order of their worth):

**U. S.**—MacArthur, now in command of United forces in Australia, after brilliant delaying action on Bataan  
**German**—Eismel, commander of Nazi forces in Libya; Von Rundstedt, leader of Southern German armies in Russia, against whom the USSR offensive has made little progress in either South Ukraine or Crimea.

**Russian**—Timoshenko, hero of Rostov, first to throw back Nazis; Zhukov, commander of the Moscow front.

**British**—Wavell, leader in Libya, Singapore, Java, now organizing Empire forces in India.

**Chinese**—Chiang Kai-Shek, father of New China, the generalissimo whom the Japs have failed to defeat in five years of combat.

**Japanese**—Yamashita, brilliant organizer of the Malaya campaign, conqueror of Singapore, now sent to subdue Bataan.

**Dutch**—Ter Poorten, who is still leading resistance to the Japs from interior bases in Java and Sumatra.

**Yugoslav**—Mikahlovic, Serbian rebel-rouser, whose fighting mountaineers have immobilized five Nazi divisions in Balkans.

Note—Fleeting fame and military short-mindedness seem to have overlooked former Nazi chieftain Von Brauchitsch, undefeated until retired by "intuition."



THE NEW GERMAN HIGH COMMAND

## FISHY VICHY

Vichy-France continued to be Number One Headache for Allied diplomats. Latest worry was report from USSR that 40 French warships (including 35,000 ton battleship "Clemenceau") under construction when Germany took over, have been manned by specially trained Nazi crews. The interned fleet at Oran, Algeria, got spring wanderlust: the 26,500-ton "Dunkerque" dashed across to Toulon for repairs, very handy for Nazi seizure. A sub tender and 2 destroyers sneaked down the African coast to Madagascar, posing the question of whose subs they were going to tend there.

These furtive comings and goings, with Nazi big ships haunting Norway bases, sent the British Admiralty into a navy blue funk. Petain's word to Roosevelt that Vichy would not enter the war, would not surrender its fleet, brought only slight reassurance, for A. Hitler was only man who could keep Petain's word for him.

Hitler has Vichy by the toenails. Occupied France contains thousands of potential French hostages. Hundreds of thousands more are employed in German indus-

trial centers. Parts of France are starving, dependent on Nazi charity for food. The French franc has value only so long as Hitler backs it up. Should he let go, all money in France might soon be worthless.

Mindful of this, the French no longer respect or obey their nominal government, cannot revolt for lack of money, organization, strength. The French man in the street has learned to believe in nothing. He hates the English almost as much as he hates Hitler. Vichy-France is a vat of sour wine fermenting into a corrosive poison.

Well-paid Vichy leaders play along with Hitler, would probably ally openly with him were they not afraid of what the people would do to them, what they would lose by declaring war on England and U. S. In that case their foreign colonies—Madagascar, Oceania, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Dakar, Tunisia, Algeria—would be seized at once, as Syria was, or torn to pieces between invading forces, with Vichy powerless to interfere.

The Free French groups of Gen. Chas. de Gaulle now controlling much of these colonies have no official status in world diplomacy, but are a military factor to be reckoned with in Central Africa (where they have just successfully invaded Southern Libya), and the South Pacific, where they hold Tahiti and New Caledonia, rich in chromium, nickel, iron. There, De Gaulle forces are already recognized as the last representatives of the once proud nation of France.

Meanwhile the Mediterranean rumbled from Tangier to Turkey, with anti-British, anti-Russian feeling growing at both ends and in the middle (Egypt), skillfully fanned by Axis agents. Bomb explosions caused riots across from Gibraltar, indicating Hitler may soon attack there, move troops through Vichy-France and Spain (where 7,000 Nazi officers are reported "convalescing"), seize the French fleet and bottle up western Mediterranean. In that case Vichy would give up all pretense of neutrality, be swallowed by the Axis.

At the other end, hundreds of concrete barges were being built in Greece and the Aegean, probably intended for landing troops on Turkish shores in a move to flank the Dardanelles if Turkey, cool toward Allies after bomb attack on Nazi envoy Von Papen, does not open them to Axis ships. Thousands of Nazi and Bulgar troops are camped on the Turkish frontier.

Come spring, more than mimosa blossoms will burst forth in the Mediterranean. Hitler will raise hell in a grand effort to equal Japan's success at Singapore, grab Suez and the Iraq oil fields, drive through to join forces with Japan.

In this vast scheme of world strategy, Vichy is only a pawn. Hitler, Churchill, Sec. Hull, even proud old Petain—all know it. But they also are recognizing that one pawn, skillfully played, may win or lose the game.

## PLAYING THE GREEN

American troops moved closer to action on Europe's mainland with the landing on Jan. 27 of what was termed the first new AEF in Ulster, English-owned Northern Ireland. This was hardly a surprise to anyone but the men themselves, who embarked on short notice under secret orders. Halfway across, officers told their destination, but some men landed without being sure of just where they were.

Hitler's DNB propaganda mill was contemptuous toward the Yankee boys, called them "no fighters" and "green as Irish grass." But they had reason to fear this first detachment of U. S. fighting men, camped only 800 miles from Berlin, 300 from London, ready to back up the British Army for either defense or invasion of Europe, releasing troops now in England to service in the Mediterranean.

Also displeased was the government of Eire, the Irish Free State, which occupies the greater part of Ireland. Long hostile to England, but equally distrustful of Hitler, her President De Valera protested this "violation of Eire's rights and neutrality." England said it served Eire right for not lending her ports and harbors as naval bases to the Allies. This would undoubtedly cause Nazi bombings, but Dublin has already been bombed "by mistake," and the stepped-up pace of war in the Atlantic is bound to force Eire, like it or not, in on the same side with England. But she hates to be rushed, wants to stay neutral as long as possible. Eire is out of bounds for U. S. Troops.

Although technically all of them speak the same English language, the combination of Irish brogue, Oxford drawl, New England twang, and Midwestern rasp have given both Yanks and British many good laughs. As one lad from Brooklyn put it, "Dose Irish soitanly use some cherse expressions."

## CRIPPLED BULLDOG

Americans love to gripe, especially about things they don't understand. Since Singapore, hottest topic in American bull sessions has been Britain's failure to stand fast in the Pacific. (In England, it's America's failure to back up Java in time.) Facts on British achievement in World War II are these:

Until the Japs struck at Hong Kong and Malaya, the British Empire had in two years of war lost only the tiny Channel Islands (Jersey, Guernsey). This meant holding on to millions of square miles scattered all over the world, keeping supply lines open on five oceans. Hitler twice tried to crash the gate at Suez, and failed. Attempts to invade England itself were bombed out before they got started, while English civilian centers not only stood up under the toughest blows Hitler's Luftwaffe could dish out, but actually increased production and morale. Defeated in misguided efforts to save Norway, France, Greece, Crete, the British yet held their own against overwhelmingly superior military power. Malta has been bombed twice daily, and severely, for two years;

it still controls the central Mediterranean.

Unlike Russia, Britain's manpower is limited. The 46,000,000 persons in the United Kingdom are barely one-third of U. S. population, one-half of Germany's. Even adding Australia and Canada, Britain's population is less than Japan's.

Total British Empire land and air forces are only 4 million men, compared to 3 million for Japan, 4 million for Italy, 9 million for Germany. If U. S. Forces were proportional, we would have 7,500,000 under arms. The RAF numbers 500,000 against a Luftwaffe of over a million. British forces are far inadequate for the job in hand.

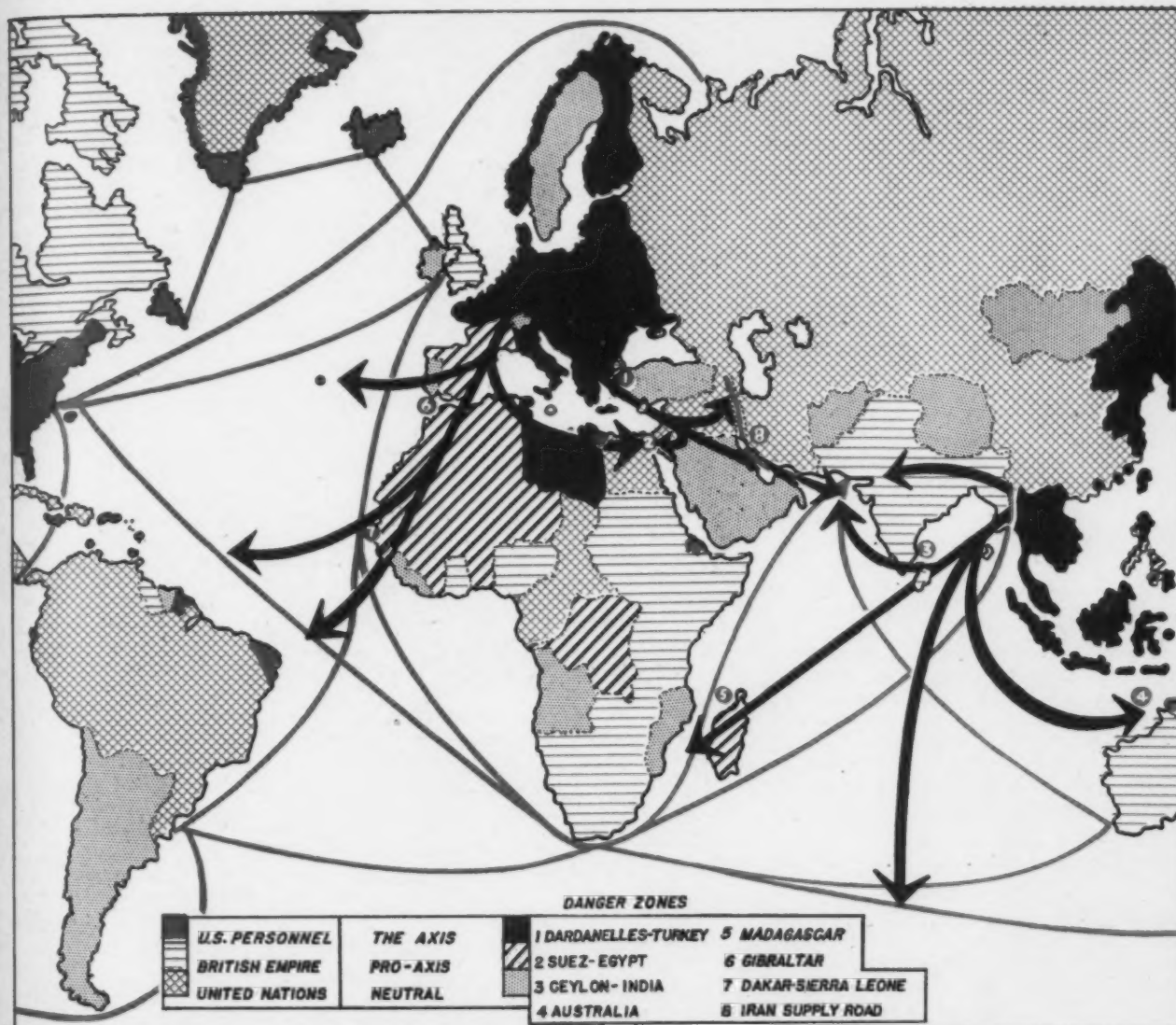
The naval problem is even more acute. To reach Pacific battlefronts, a merchant ship from England can make only 3 trips a year around South Africa. Over one-fourth of her merchant marine has been sunk; ship shortage now threatens to isolate Empire detachments facing Axis threats. Convoy difficulties are prodigious, leave few ships available for offensive naval action. Losses since start of war have included 3 battleships, 2 battle cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, 12 cruisers, 32 subs, 54 destroyers. Yet Britannia still rules the waves in four of the five oceans.

British industry likewise is producing far beyond her proportion of war goods. In current war production, England ranks 1st, U. S. 2nd, Russia 3rd. In reserves of war supplies, Russia ranks 1st, England 2nd, U. S. 3rd. Most of these supplies go to Empire battlefronts, but England also has had to keep Russia going until US-USSR industrial adjustments got under way. She sent Russia 3,000 tanks, hundreds of planes (badly needed for herself), millions of dollars in 1941. She sent aid outside the Empire to Greece, Turkey, Eire.

Unlike the Axis, whose striking fronts all radiate from a central core of reserve manpower and machine strength, British troop and supply movement must run the gauntlet of enemy U-boats and bombers. England has kept a standing army of 2 million men at home; they may see action this spring if Hitler strikes from Norway. But what is left of British war power must be moved to the main front, which in 1941 as in 1942 was the Mediterranean. To get there, men and machines had to flank Vichy and Spain, or fly directly across Nazi territory.

The British bulldog thus had a good grip on a tough situation until the Japs hamstringed his rear. Now crippled, possibly losing both hind legs (India, Australia), attacked by the Axis wolf-pack on both flanks in the Mediterranean, facing renewed invasion threat from Norway, the Empire is the world's biggest under-dog. That it can still fight back was shown in recent raids on Nazi France, snappings and snarlings in Libya. But it will take more than one dog-fight to save it.





### WHERE U. S. MEN STAND FAST AGAINST AXIS STABS

First signs of vigor in a world white with fear and lined with worry are the spots, solid red on map, where U. S. units are shielding United supply lines against Axis arrows.

From Guat'mo to Trinidad, the Antilles ring the Caribbean with forts, except gap left by French Martinique and Guadeloupe, which may soon be taken over. Recent U-boat activity indicates outer defenses of Panama Canal need strengthening. Island populations there require tricky handling. Southern approach to Canal is made safer by building big base at Salinas, Ecuador.

North, the dog-leg route via Greenland and Iceland and new bases in Northern Ireland guard the vital supply line to Archangel, Russia. Germany could stab at this from Norway, or strike through Swe-

den. Troops in Ireland and Iceland may see action this spring.

The Atlantic Narrows between Africa and S. A. are guarded on both sides by troops in British Sierra Leone next to Dakar (7) and a feverishly working crew in Natal, Brazil's big air base.

Three approaches to vital Suez (2) are watched by Americans: Turkey, Libya (where we have giant tank repair plant), and Eritrea on the Red Sea (where United ships may be based if India and Ceylon fall).

The Iran Road, from Basra (8) on the Persian Gulf north to Russian supply centers in the Caucasus, was largely built and maintained by U. S. personnel. Similar units are now at Karachi, while AVG fliers have fallen back to Calcutta to bolster India's defenses.

Not shown on the map is strong U. S.

troop concentration in New Zealand and South Australia, set to make last stand in South Pacific, build springboards for future United offensives to retake Java, Singapore, Dutch Indies.

Hot spot soon will be Madagascar (5) lying across supply routes to Suez, Iran, India. Now Vichy-owned, it may be turned over to Japs, with part of French fleet. This would give Japan control of two sides of Indian Ocean, put squeeze on Ceylon and India. Allies must move fast to forestall yellow stream here.

Nowhere are U. S. men in great numbers yet. Most outfits are sent to build plants, highways, airports, hospitals, to assemble and store materiel, teach its use to Allies (failure to do this in Malaya and Java caused U. S. planes to be captured still in crates). These men pave the way for main body of AEF which must surely follow.





DON'T LET THEM SPLIT IT

## THEY SAY

Axis news broadcasts blow up kernels of truth into Puffed Rice for native rationing. Brought up on this gassy diet, Axis nationals are used to backfires like the bob-up of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, reported crushed at Pearl Harbor, then attacking with heavy losses in the Ladrones, and finally wiped out off Java. The Japs have had a hard time keeping the "Lexington" down: they've sunk her with radio blasts half a dozen times, along with seven battlewagons (the "New Mexico," the "Mississippi"). One was declared sunk in a sub raid inside Pearl Harbor 13 hours after the first bombing, which will be real news to Marines engaged in rescue and repair work at the time. Latest Axis sound-off had the "Queen Mary" torpedoed off Brazil, with 10,000 troops aboard.

Denial of such claims by U. S. Navy is just what the Japs want, fishing for dope on fleet movements no longer supplied by fishermen, spongers. But persistent Navy silence weakens U. S. civilian confidence, especially when Jap claims are proved true. They called the turn on the attempt to retake Wake, wounding of Wavell, on the sinking of the "Houston" and the "Pope." (Japs released fair figures on United losses off Java two weeks before official U. S. statement.)

But not even most gullible defeatists could swallow such lines as "San Francisco in flames after air-raid" (practice black-out, no holds barred), "Santa Barbara devastated by shellfire, New York blacks out, while Roosevelt talks" (Jap sub's 5-in. guns menaced hot-dog stand), "Tons of bombs rained on Pearl Harbor arsenal on March 4" (4 bomb holes dug up Honolulu sandlots), "Nazi U-boat sets fire to 10,000 ton tanker in New York Harbor, terrifying Yankees" (tanker was sunk 120 mi. east of N. Y.—Yankees were worried about DiMag holdout).

Another report had Nazis viewing newsreels of N. Y. harbor taken on sub sneak. Likewise Admiral Hart was reported

killed in action, Churchill resigned as of 7th of March, and Sec. Knox "furious at not being allowed to ride into Honolulu on a white horse!" Biggest opium dream of all was the prospect, presented at victory banquet, of Jap Navy holding giant review off New York while Gen. Yamashita's Army enters London.

Not all items poured into Axis public are so childishly dopey. Nipponese papers have warned that attack from Alaska air bases is likely at any time. Tokyo has already had one air-raid alarm, is informed of U. S. thrusts at Jap islands. Likewise Hitler has warned Germany of possible invasion, admitting terrific losses in Russia. Jumping from one extreme to other is main weakness in Axis propaganda, makes morale difficult to maintain over long haul.



THE SAME OLD STORY?

## LOVE THY NEIGHBOR?

Vladivostok is 700 air miles from Tokyo, just across the street. So far the Red Little Father and the Yellow Son of Heaven have kept their boys from mixing. But as the neighborhood brawl got louder and lustier with spring, both sides were standing by for a ram.

Neither USSR nor Nippon can afford to wage bigtime battles on more than one front. Hitler is in the same spot, which is why he doesn't attack on a new front. The Reds wish he would; maybe then they could take time to knock out Tokyo before the Japs stab Siberia in the back. Unless Hitler's and Hirohito's boys are kept very busy elsewhere, they could close in on Russia like a giant nutcracker. So Russia wants Britain to invade Europe while U. S. keeps Japan striking like a rattlesnake in the South Pacific.

Straws in the March wind showed the Reds and the Yellows might be getting on each other's nerves. Both called home ambassadors, failed to renew Arctic fisheries agreement. Up and down the street, the nations watched to see whose boys would throw the first bomb.

## OVER THERE

Sports as recreation no longer exist in Germany. Sixty per cent of youth activity is "body-training": hardening of mind and muscle by team contact contests. Sports program is ostensibly carried on, but soccer-players goose-step into Olympic Stadium, heel past reviewing stand, play their game to the Horst Wessel song. All spectator sports are militarized, even to children's games.

Sport "for fun" is impossible to the true Nazi. Some high officials have taken up golf "to prove they are gentlemen." Rudolph Ley, Nazi labor boss, tried it, but got so sore over the "insubordination" of his clubs that he broke them all over his knee—not once, but every time he tried it.

The big winter skating and skiing carnival at Garmisch was called off. Too many were attending from industrial danger zones, trying to dodge RAF bombs, making too big a new "target for tonight."

In England, despite their new leader's statement that racing and betting would have to go, sports carry on as before. News-sheets, reduced to four pages by paper shortage, never leave out sports results. Even in hard times, the Englishman must follow his favorite rugby team or race horse. He's a born sportsman and gambler. The Nazi is interested only in sure things, previously worked out, hence his lack of sympathy for the underdog.

Most popular sport in England now is dog-racing, less expensive and requiring less priorities equipment than horses. Sports events still draw big crowds (60,000) with German bombers only an hour away.

• • •

To soldiers of England, Germany, Russia, Japan, March meant spring, not income taxes, practically all men in armed services being exempt. English taxes on civilians increased: estimated burden per person for 1942 was \$173, but gov't gets 66 per cent of national income through other channels. (Germans kick back 68 per cent). Total cost to each Briton of 1941 war was about \$610.

Nazi soldiers don't worry about pay raises, taxes, allotments. In Germany every employer must pay for the duration the salary of every employee in the armed services who has a family to support. One Nazi corporal's wife saved 3,000 marks in the first war year.

Soviet citizens liable for mobilization have just had their income taxes upped 100 to 150 per cent. Sales taxes run as high as 67 per cent on meat, 73 per cent on sugar, 80 per cent on salt, 67 per cent on cheese, 62 per cent on potatoes, pushing prices up to \$2.50 for a pound of butter, \$180 for woolen suits, \$35 for men's leather shoes. Tax-bled Europe would consider our 1941 taxes mere flea-bites.



## OVER HERE

Under direction of John B. Kelly, nation-wide program is being launched to toughen America's youth and man power, after 50 per cent rejection by some draft boards showed alarming softness. Schools and colleges now plan compulsory intramural athletics for all students. Columbia is giving up "sissy" games (ping-pong, bowling, fencing, badminton) for rougher, more body-contact sports (basketball, boxing, wrestling). Yale is dishing out ditch-digging, wood-chopping and ju-jitsu to its softies. In many towns civilian health and body-building units are under way, but membership is voluntary: thousands of Americans still get fun and exercise out of the same old golf clubs.

First reaction to Pearl Harbor was to cancel all large crowd gatherings (Rose Bowl, PGA tournament, Santa Anita racing), as too vulnerable to raiding planes. But FDR's letter encouraging baseball as "definitely worthwhile" gave cue to continue present sports program, limited by priorities. As with the English, sports are essential to the American way of life, and sports for the fun of it, not for military training. Spencer Tracy said it in "Woman of the Year": "Baseball represents the life we're fighting for; abolishing it for the duration is a hell of a way to keep it going."

U. S. Marines, soldiers, sailors filed income tax returns Mar. 15 along with millions of civilians. We are one of very few nations still taxing soldiers' pay. U. S. tax burden per person for 1942 was estimated at \$180 (25 per cent of national income was paid back to gov't.). Cost to U. S. citizen of war in 1941 was \$115. Taxes, prices, crime rates all are going up.

To partly counteract this, new Johnson pay bill was passed by Senate Military Affairs Committee. Doing away with \$10 monthly bonus for men with 12 mo. service, it raises base pay for all enlisted grades except corporals. Technician ratings will be set up in 3rd, 4th, 5th pay grades. Officers' pay was not increased, except for 2nd lts. and ensigns. Rough chart of changes in base pay appears below.

## PROPOSED NEW PAY BILL

	Draft Act After Base Pay 12 mo.	New Base Pay
Pvt. ....	\$30	\$40
Pfc. ....	36	46
Cpl. ....	54	64
Sgt. ....	60	70
St. Sgt. ....	72	82
Tech. Sgt. ....	84	94
M. Sgt. ....	126	136

Enlisted men will get same longevity rate as officers: 5 per cent every 3 years up to 30 years.

## NOW IT CAN'T BE TOLD

Top thankless task of the times has Head U. S. Censor Byron Price, who with OFF's poet-propagandist MacLeish decides how much the American public should be told, how much must be suppressed lest secrets be given to the enemy, or civilian morale discouraged. The line is hard to draw, grows steadily harder in time of defeat. Present system of "voluntary censorship" (papers agree not to print any news without gov't. O.K.) has left the public in the dark where burning questions should have produced light. Axis agents have been quick to fill the shadows with specters of dissension, disillusion, defeat. We still don't know the full truth about Pearl Harbor, about the strength of U. S. convoys in the Pacific, or success of Navy raids there.



## THE SAME OLD SPIRIT

A British correspondent had published a report (filed in Honolulu, passed by naval censor there) of a giant U. S. convoy, sent to relieve Java, in full battle in the South Pacific. Next day the Navy Dept. denied all, pointed out the writer's reputation for sensation, fact that he had never left Hawaii (and Navy would see to it that he never did!). But the story was out; Navy confirmed it on March 17.

Next week Los Angeles underwent two hours of anti-aircraft fire, target unknown. Sec. Knox said it was all a mistake; Sec. Stimson said there were 15 enemy planes, but failed to add where they were based, why no U. S. planes trailed them, why ack ack was so ineffective. Los Angeles—and the nation—are still trying to figure it out.

Particularly discouraging is the fact that the Axis tells the truth just often enough to shame our own press, and make the excuse sound pretty feeble that "publication of facts helps the enemy." John Q. Public wishes the Boss would give him straight dope, however painful. He can take it a lot better than the uncertainty,



## DON'T LET THEM SPILL IT

confusion, and doubt he used to associate only with life in Axis nations. Lots of his friends have stopped reading the papers altogether (except sports and funnies), not because the news is so bad, but because they can't be sure it is news. And what good will be a free press, even with "voluntary censorship," if nobody reads it!

## THE LITTLE PEOPLE SPEAK

Congress' yowl blaming Pearl Harbor and later defeats on American "smugness" was taken up by pack of columnists in full cry. Round-table experts, tired of saying "I told you so" as Japs repeatedly upset dope, turned savagely on their readers, declared war was being lost not in Philippines and Java, but in Capitol Hill, union headquarters, Gopher Prairie. Bewitched, bothered and bewildered John Doe was left wondering what good were his defense bond money, volunteer labor, household sacrifice.

No rabbits, the Little People reared up and roared back. In letters to Congressmen and news editors across the nation, Yankee Doodle got his dander up, demanded less waltzing, more mixing from his men in the ring. Typical fighting words are these culled from Time's Letters to the Editor:

"What this tax-ridden nation needs right now is a pat on the back—not a slap across the mouth with the back of an ungrateful, irresponsible, alphabetical hand!

"Every man and woman in the nation should be drafted at once for war work. Those of us who can't fight can learn to make planes. Those who can't make airplanes can darn the airplane makers' socks. Others can answer the telephones, lick stamps, run errands. There is work for everyone. . . . Why aren't we asked to do it, ordered to do it? . . .

"The people are 'silent' about the war because they are sad, embarrassed and confused. Sad, because the war unsettles everything and we have to do over again the job we thought we did in World War

I. Embarrassed because we were caught unprepared and are being continually outsmarted and defeated. Confused because most of us can do nothing but buy bonds, pay taxes, read the papers. . . .

"The people are . . . bewildered . . . by lack of leadership and information . . . resentful . . . over aiding Japan up to wartime," over leaving MacArthur in the lurch, over commissions and soft jobs for the favored few . . . sick . . . of double-talk, of reversing the field, of those phony patriotic radio programs, of soft promises instead of hard facts. . . .

"Who lulled us to sleep? Our own Government through newspapers and radio keeps us ignorant of our usefulness in winning this war. . . . All we have been asked to do so far is a little more walking, giving up sugar in our coffee, investing our money with interest. . . . But victory must be fought for, not bought. . . .

"That dumb look in the face of the nation comes not from apathy, but from shock. . . . We were stunned by Pearl Harbor. . . . We were thrilled to the core by the unanimous speed and action in Washington on Dec. 8-11. The 500 words of That Man were all we wanted to hear. Five years of wind-letting in Congress could not have expressed the American will as clearly. . . . And then labor got back to normal with strikes and wrangles . . . capital wanted exemptions from taxes, guarantees of profit . . . little business screamed at being pinched . . . farmers (in Congress, not on the farms) wanted to raise prices, not crops . . . grocers began profiteering . . . our home guards were ridiculed . . . our volunteer services deemed a nuisance. . . .

"The little people are willing to give up the Bill of Rights, junk Congress, regiment man, woman and child if it means all-out Victory. In plain words, the little people are fighting mad. . . .

"We were caught once with our pants down. Now let's have our sleeves rolled up for something more useful than thumb-twiddling. 'For God's sake let's get going'—that's the cry of the little people from Maine to San Diego, from Key West to Seattle—'Give us jobs to do.' . . ."

## MARINES IN THE NEWS

Three Marine officers, now prisoners in Japan, were given special mention by the Navy Dept. for outstanding achievement on Wake Island. Maj. H. T. Elrod of Thomasville, Ga., Capt. F. C. Tharin of Wash., D. C., and two unidentified Marine flyers were credited with sinking a cruiser and badly damaging another ship of a Jap assault force on Dec. 11. Attacking in Grumman fighters converted for bombing purposes (similar stunt was later pulled by MacArthur at Bataan with P-40's), they hit the cruiser with eight 100-lb. bombs, dropped 12 more and fired 20,000 rounds of



## AGAINST THE RISING SUN

.50 caliber machine gun ammunition with deadly effect.

Next day, 2nd Lt. D. D. Klierer of Wheaton, Ill., on reconnaissance 12 mi. south of Wake, sighted Jap sub, sank same by dive-bombing and strafing, scoring direct hits.

Given posthumous Congressional Medal of Honor was 1st Lt. Cannon, who died on Midway (GIST, March '42), cited "for distinguished conduct . . . extraordinary courage, and disregard of his own condition." . . .

Maj. Bernie Bierman was appointed director of athletics and football coach at new Navy Pre-flight Training School at U. of Iowa. Game between his team there next fall and Minnesota Gophers Maj. Bierman used to coach to victory would be a sell-out attraction. Similar pre-flight schools are to be located at universities of Ga., N. C., St. Mary's (Cal.); coaches not yet announced. . . .

The Marine Corps has at last stopped the feud between the Hatfields and the McCoy's. Agreeing to bury the ax in the axis, Pvt. Terry Hatfield and Pvt. Ed Laport, whose mother was a McCoy, enlisted together at Charlestown, W. Va. Both were 19 (born 5 days apart), had played football against each other. Hatfield, school sports editor, chose the Marine Corps because he wanted to get into "the world's tightest force." Laport, senior class president, declared he "couldn't let a Hatfield get ahead of a McCoy in this fighting business." Hirohito will have to fall back on his bushido when these boys start comin' 'round Fujiyama!

Another colorful recruit signed up in Denver for the new Class IV Reserves (home guard duty). When Pvt. Roy Hunt, 43-yr.-old Pueblo steel-worker, field stripped for his physical, a gallery collected to inspect his 200 tattoos from neck to ankles, ranging from a sprig of cherries to assorted bathing cuties and sea serpents. Pvt. Hurst assembled his collection while at remount station in Newport News during the last war. He figures they cost him \$1,000, wishes he had it back now for defense bonds. Tattoos draw the wrong kind of interest.

## HAVE YOU HEARD THESE?

Columnists have featured Marines in several stories this month. Leonard Lyons tells how 3 soldiers, 2 sailors, 1 Marine approached Broadway's Roseland Ballroom arm in arm. "You boys don't usually get on so well together. It's nice to see you so chummy," said the ticket-seller. "Chummy my eye," said the Marine. "I'm holding these other five guys up till we get upstairs." . . .

Then there was the one about the four Marines playing bridge in a Quonset hut on Wake Island. Suddenly another Leatherneck burst in and shouted, "The Japs are landing 200 men on the beach." The bridge-playing Marines looked at one another and finally one said, "I'll go, I'm dummy this hand." . . .

Similar to it is the account of the Marines on a 72 from Cavite before the fall of Manila. Taking along their rifles, they hit the front line for a little unofficial Jap-hunting on liberty. A Jap officer, harassed by one Marine sharpshooter on top of a steep hill, despatched his entire platoon to knock off the Leatherneck. Shortly the platoon returned, minus several men and also minus the Marine. "Why have you come back?" the officer demanded. "So sorry," spoke up a Jap non-com, "but there were two Marines." . . .

There have been some good ones from Bataan, too. The unofficial birthday message to FDR—"Dear Mr. President, please send us a new P-40. Our old one is full of holes." And MacArthur's wire to Los Angeles after the phony air raid there—"Hang on another month and we'll send you reinforcements." . . .

But nothing quite tops the chaplain at Pearl Harbor who, manning an anti-aircraft gun along with his charges, made the classic remark: "Praise God and pass the ammunition. I just got one of the sons of bitches." . . .

The clever Chinks have at last found the answer to that training-camp gag: "Are you one too?" So they can tell their friends from the Japs, New York Chinese are now wearing large buttons reading, "No, I am, not one!" That's one way to find out.

## THE LEATHERNECK

THE WHITE DOT  
IDENTIFIES THE  
*Lifetime* PEN

FOR HER  
LADY SHEAFFER  
*Lifetime* Feather-  
touch Ensemble



THEIR LETTERS TELL - YOU'RE NOT FORGOTTEN BY THE ONES YOU CAN'T FORGET

Life's joyous moment comes when we know we're appreciated. The way to insure that precious moment is to own (or to give) the one gift that puts that moment over—the one gift that puts YOU into many minds at once, or brings YOU many people at once, namely a Sheaffer's *Lifetime*®. It's designed to fit down into uniform pockets without bulge. It comes to hand as naturally as your fingers. And it stays in service because of its forceful ONE-stroke filling and cleansing action. What a useful and handsome gift to give or receive, for getting results throughout Service, throughout life! W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

\*All *Lifetime* pens are unconditionally guaranteed for the life of the owner except against loss and willful damage—when serviced, if complete pen is returned, subject only to insurance, postage, handling charge—35c

FOR YOURSELF  
VIGILANT *Lifetime* Feather-  
touch Ensemble (Military  
Clip)—Other Ensembles:  
VALIANT, DEFENDER,  
COMMANDANT



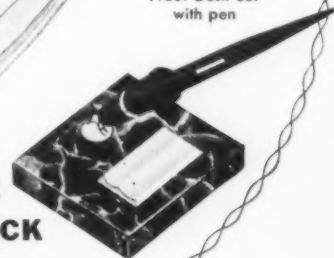
SKRIP-WELL  
Uses the Last Drop



CHEMOPURE SKRIP,  
successor to ink.

"MAGIC CIRCLE"  
CAP! Bottle threads  
stay clean!

Sheaffer's Dry-  
Proof Desk Set  
with pen



SEND YOUR LOVED ONES THE  
SET THAT BRINGS LETTERS BACK

**SHEAFFER'S**

® Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



On February 23rd a combined meeting was held at the Fitger Brewing Co. Rathskellar in honor of seven Duluth Marines now home on furlough from Iceland. Free beer flowed to the contentment of all. Marine emblems of membership were distributed to all Vets and Dads present. Also the regular toilet kits were presented to the Marine guests of honor, who had joined the Corps before our veteran organization got under way.

Staff Sergeant Ray Bilow has informed us that our distribution of Marine advertising material and window displays throughout the city has made Duluth thoroughly conscious and highly interested in the Corps.

The staff of the USMC Veterans of Duluth: Lloyd J. Roy, "Top Kick"; Irwin Oreck, Sergeant; Kilmer Bagley, Co. Clerk; Willis Wyard, Finance Officer; "Jerry" Pratt, Ch. of Executive Committee; Roy Drake, Publicity; George Bush, Historian; James Christiansen, Recruit Activities; Herman J. Oltman, Area Leader; Allen Picketts, Area Leader; Oscar Sundin, Area Leader; Stanley Powell, Area Leader; L. F. Bowman, Marine Dads Committee; Frank Compton, Marine Dads Committee; C. K. Joens, Marine Dads Committee; Wm. W. Luce, Marine Dads Committee.

Duluth now has Marines located in Iceland, Midway Island, the Hawaiiis, Philippines, the South Pacific and also as prisoners of war to the Japs, having been taken in China, Guam and Wake Island.

The old "ants in the pants" feeling common to all ex-Marines certainly has taken hold of Duluth's Marine Vets, and the old saying of "Once a Marine, Always a Marine" certainly typifies the spirit here.—By L. J. Roy.

The first few months of the new year saw the **DHS, MACON, GEORGIA**, garnering the largest number of new recruits for the Marine Corps in the history of the station. The station has set an unusually hot pace and is now among the leading stations of the Southern Recruiting Division.

Our sub-station in Atlanta now resembles a full fledged district office. Ranking Officer of the Atlanta Station is Lt. (Jg) William R. Crowe, USN. (MC). The top kick of the station is First Sergeant Clifford Wulk, and he is assisted by Staff Sergeants Carl Naman, Sam W. Lee and Sgt. Roy Butts. PHM 1/c Wayne Hewett is the assistant to Dr. Crowe.

Lieutenant John McLaughlin, graduate of the Candidates' Class in January, is now assigned to this station for the purpose of securing future officers for the Leathernecks. So far he has been most successful.

Staff Sgt. Naman of the Atlanta office decided to recruit himself and held up his hand for another four years . . . incidentally he also stretched out his hand for the shipping over bonus of four hundred dollars. He was retained on duty at the Atlanta office. Another ex-member of our recruiters to take the vows for another tour of duty was Sgt. Felix Restanio. Restanio was transferred at his own request to the Motor Transport School up in Philadelphia.

Staff Sgt. Reed Moberly, who has charge of our sub-station over in Columbus, recently gained another stripe, as did Staff Sgt. Sam W. Lee, one of our Atlanta NCOs.

We see on the promotion roster that Marvin D. Free, who is now recruiting over in Texas, was recently promoted to First Sergeant. Congratulations, Free, that's

quite a jump from being the Chaplain's "Man Friday" out in dead ole Shanghai.

Sgt. John Snyder and yours truly have officially been appointed Drill Instructors of the Lanier High School Band here in Macon.

One of the most enjoyable publications received in this office (THE LEATHERNECK excepted, of course) is the "Chevron," published at the Marine Corps Base in San Diego. We are pleased to note that Burr "Lil Spud" Robbins is on the editorial staff of that worthy organ. He is the creator of "Lil Spud," who used to keep readers of the Fourth Marine "Walla Walla" in stitches with his most unorthodox and definitely un-Marine antics.

Marine Recruiters of this station, through the cooperation of all radio stations throughout this district, have now established an overwhelming superiority of the air waves. That along with other means of advertising is now bringing in an increasingly large number of future Marines.

Congratulations to the staff of THE LEATHERNECK who, under conditions that are far from normal, continue to put out the most outstanding publication of all the various services.—By Walt West.

Once again **HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE BATTERY, FIRST BATTALION, ELEVENTH MARINES**, brings to you the news and views of a rugged artillery outfit.

Everyone is giving their "all" under the intensified training program. The remark "the more you sweat in peace time, the less you'll bleed in war" is silently being adhered to.

## HONOR ROLL-CALL

**MODEL**—"The kind of tobacco you like to smoke, at the price you like to pay."

**DILL'S BEST**—"Always cool under fire."

**OLD BRIAR**—"As choice as a fine old pipe."

**Chew COPENHAGEN**—"It's a pleasure."

**ZIG ZAG Cigarette Papers**—"Make your tobacco taste better."

**DILL'S Pipe Cleaners**—"Full bodied—highly absorbent."

**MODEL'S "GAY 90's REVUE"**—"Every Monday night, coast to coast over CBS."



**COMPARE MODEL SMOKING QUALITIES**  
with ANY tobacco at ANY price



At the time of this writing, our Commanding Officer is enjoying leave. Mission during leave: Matrimony. Our battery scouts or spies have reported that mission has been accomplished in behalf of his incapacitation. Congratulations and thanks for the wedding cake.

A constant smoke screen seems to be hovering around our camp area. The promotions responsible for this smoke screen have hit a new high. Congratulations, men.

"Action front." Stand by, fellow Leathernecks, to get all the latest dope about the boys from **BATTERY A, 1ST BATTALION, 11TH MARINES.**

Of course we are still in the heart of the good old South. We are enjoying the good old arctic breezes. To make life more comfortable against this brisk weather we have been issued "Long John L's." Yes, some people have their love to keep them warm. We will take those long handled underwear to keep us warm any day.

It snowed several times here but we can't tell you how deep it was because the QM Department would not issue us a micrometer to measure it with. All we can say is that if the whole battery tried to gather snow they would not have enough to make a midget size snowball.

Best wishes are in order for Pfc. Earl Elbersen, who recently married Miss Adeline De Fullio, from Camden, N. J. The ceremony took place at Conway, S. C. Best of luck to Earl and the little woman.

Then there is the story of the boy who made good by being promoted to Private. Good luck to former Field Music Joe Donnelly, who proudly became a full-fledged Private. "If he can gun the way he blew that bugle he must be good," states Sgt. Albert Runyon, Chief of Section of the 50 Cal. Anti-Aircraft machine guns.

In the spring a young man's fancy turns to offensives. That seems to be the idea of a few NCO's in Affirm Battery. Yes, they have been getting in the swing of things. Those pretty discolored regulation blackeyes did not get that way from door-knobs. Take my word for it or ask the man who has one.

Corporal Edward C. Eichlin and Pfc. Robert Carson were guests of Sgt. "Luigi" Santoro. After a swell supper of select cold-cuts and Boston baked beans at our air-conditioned mess hall the party then proceeded to the local theater at the kind invitation of the host. There they enjoyed a thrilling performance of "Hop-along Cassidy." After the movies the party proceeded to the enlisted men's club or P.X. and there a good time was had by the host at the expense of his guests due to financial reasons of course. The evening came to a very good end when the local Gestapo put an end to the harmonizing in the battery area.

Not much has taken place in our homey North Carolina field this month. Rain comes and goes and **BATTERY C, 1ST BN., 11TH MARINES,** gets wet and dries out. Now it is known how Noah felt on his famed maneuver. It must be said, however, that the men in "De Batry" have taken everything with unusually good spirit.

Promotions have been so prolific that it is doubtful if they could find material to make another single Pfc., but we are determined to attempt to manufacture more

## HARD-TO-MANAGE HAIR NEEDS THIS "DISCIPLINE"

Just comb in a few drops of 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic every morning. Your hair will stay in place from reveille to taps. And it won't have that patent-leather look either. Try it!



## DON'T LET DRY SCALP SPOIL YOUR APPEARANCE!

"Dousing" your hair with water or anything else is bad business! Bad for your appearance because it gives you that slicked-down, unnatural look. And dousing may encourage Dry Scalp, besides. You don't want itching scalp . . . falling dandruff!

Instead of dousing, just use a few drops of 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic on your comb every morning. 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic contains no drying ingredient . . . actually fights Dry Scalp by supplementing the natural scalp oils. Use 'Vaseline' Hair Tonic before every shampoo, too. Massaging it generously onto the scalp promotes good circulation . . . loosens dandruff. Buy a bottle today!



A few drops supplement the natural scalp oils, keep hair good-looking.

AT ALL POST EXCHANGES

# Vaseline HAIR TONIC

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

# Like CORTEZ ... Make a Discovery!

Often, you've longed to "discover" a really good pipe tobacco—one that always suited you down to the ground. We sincerely believe that in one of these Christian Peper blends you will make that discovery. All have the blending skill of 90 years' experience behind them.



## CROSBY SQUARE PIPE MIXTURE

Crosby Square Pipe Mixture burns long, yet freely and coolly with no bite. It's mild enough to be inhaled if desired and "full" enough to satisfy. An unusually pleasant smoke. List 15c.

## PEPER'S POUCH MIXTURE

Blended with the expertness that characterizes Crosby Square, Peper's Pouch contains certain more expensive leaves which may influence your preference. List 25c.



## LONDON DOCK

Known as "America's Finest Aromatic" because in it are skillfully blended the world's choicest aromatic tobaccos. Smoke London Dock Aromatic Mixture alone or blend it with other tobacco. List 40c.



## CORTEZ

Cortez, gay Spanish caballero of the 16th century, having been expelled from the University of Salamanca because of his penchant for the fairer sex, resolved to try his fortune in the new world. Arriving in Mexico in 1518, he and his small band of adventurers hacked a path through infested jungles to discover the wealth of the Aztecs. DISCOVERING YOUR TOBACCO is so much easier.

**CHRISTIAN PEPER TOBACCO CO. Since 1852**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

material with as much speed as possible to make more future Generals out of the material at hand.

The starboard and port watch set-up is providing the local towns within a radius of a hundred miles with men fresh from the woods to brighten the hearts of our fair North Caroliniettes, every other week-end. This is just as well as it is the writer's opinion that the local people could not stand the whole outfit at one time—the strain would be too great.

There is furlough fever in the air also, moving fever. In fact we manage to keep a fever out here about something all the time. The sick-bay does not have records to prove this as at the moment Jonesy is the only patient and due to his age measles can hardly be called sickness cause all the young have to get it at one time or other. It is hoped that the battalion will move from here soon as the head-space of our organization is becoming underground as the Gunnery Sergeant is finding out in his quest for head-space.

February is a month of important birth-days, but to the members of the **FOURTH DEFENSE BATTALION**, no date exceeds that of February 1, in importance.

February 1, 1942, marked the second anniversary of the battalion's organization.

The occasion was fittingly celebrated by a special birthday dinner. The post band added to the gaiety of the event by appropriate musical selections.

A huge cake was cut by Colonel Fassett,

commanding officer, who found it to his liking and recommended it to all present.

A brief history of the battalion since its organization, traced its movements from Parris Island, S. C., to Hilton Head, Charleston, Cuba, Panama, the West Coast, and the Pacific Area.

The Fourth Defense Battalion participated in the defense of Pearl Harbor on December 7.

Colonel Fassett pointed out that duty in the Fleet Marine Force defense battalions is not easy, but interesting and adventurous. The personnel represents the best of the corps, being hand picked for these hard-hitting units.

February also marked the opening of the 2nd Engineer's recreation hall.

To the Honolulu Community Players fell the honor of being the first Thespians to tread the boards of the new play house.

Under the management of Mrs. C. J. Allenbaugh, the Show Boat Company presented "Ten Nights in a Barroom," which more than lived up to its billing as a "mammoth, mastodontic, melodramatic presentation."

Following the performance, which was sponsored by Mrs. H. K. Pickett, wife of Brig. Gen. Harry K. Pickett, District Marine Officer, dancing was enjoyed on the stage by the Marines and members of the cost.

Music was furnished by the post orchestra.

On February 14, St. Valentine's Day, the post orchestra played for a dance at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, now a navy recreation center.

The engagement enabled Drummer Jack Hansen to realize one of his greatest ambitions—that of pulling up at the front door of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in a G. I. truck.

"It wasn't quite as I had visualized it," said Hansen, "I still had to lug in my own traps. It seems that the navy doesn't supply bellhops."

The Capt. Gamble, marine recreational launch, has been beached for the duration.

Launched in September, 1939, she was named for Capt. John M. Gamble, U.S.M.C., by Brig. General Robert L. Denig, then commanding the Pearl Harbor Marine barracks.

Capt. Gamble commanded the first American ship of war to reach Hawaii, the Sir Andrew Hammond, a captured British vessel. The date of this early visit was May 31, 1814.

The sport-fisher was built and operated by the post recreation fund, providing many pleasant hours for local leathernecks and their guests during the two past years.

Coxswain George Davison was first to pilot her. He was relieved by Sgt. Robert Farris in August, 1941, who turned over his command to Sgt. Joseph B. Nelson shortly before the raid of December 7.

A trip to the fishing grounds scheduled for the morning of the raid, was postponed by the appearance of Japanese planes over the harbor.

Until recently, the Gamble remained tugging at her moorings, her crew and former passengers engaged in the pursuit of bigger fish than she could handle.

Now she is berthed on dry land in the marine area, looking a trifle out of place and forlorn amidst the hustle and bustle of a community geared for an all-out war.

—By F. A. Loeck.

With the nation at war, it is the duty of every Marine Corps officer and enlisted man to prepare himself to function at maximum efficiency. To know one's job thoroughly pays big dividends in the Marine Corps today.

Among the training facilities maintained for self-improvement of members of the Corps is **THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL** conducted by the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, Virginia. This is a volunteer school, entirely, and the students pursue their course of study on their own time.

The correspondence method of instruction, long successful in academic and vocational training, has been found particularly effective in military education. In some respects, the results obtained by The Correspondence School are superior to those achieved at a resident school. While a passing grade in most resident schools is 75 per cent, the correspondence course requires the scholar to absorb closer to 100 per cent of the instruction.

Here's how it works: each lesson has text reference or assignment, carefully prepared in non-technical form, which the student studies closely. Then he is required to write down the answer or solution to problem covered by the text which he has studied. Not until he has thoroughly learned the assignment, though, does the student write down his answer.

The answers and solutions are submitted directly to The Correspondence School, where they are carefully studied by the instructors and returned to the student. Any errors are corrected or pointed out and the instructors make helpful comments. The scholar is required to resubmit

the lesson until a satisfactory grade is awarded. In this thorough fashion, the student passes from lesson to lesson, until he has completed the subcourse. He then goes from subcourse to subcourse until his course is completed. Then the student is given a certificate signed by The Commandant of the Marine Corps School, with a copy of it made a part of his official service record at Headquarters, Marine Corps.

All text books, maps and other instructional material are furnished the student without charge. He may keep most of this material.

In tune with the times, The Correspondence School is offering much shorter, special courses designed to meet current tactical requirements.

These new courses are:

1. Special Basic Tactical Course: Organization of the Marine Infantry Regiment; Weapons and Musketry; Map Reading; Scouting and Patrolling; Offensive Combat of Small Infantry Units; Defensive Combat of Small Infantry Units. (A subcourse of Elementary Troop Leading is now in preparation and will be added when completed.)

2. Special Junior Tactical Course: Estimate of the Situation and Operation Plans and Orders; Rifle Battalion in Attack; Rifle Battalion in Defense; Security and Special Operations of Infantry.

These courses are open to all officers and non-commissioned officers, and they may write directly to The Director of The Correspondence School without forwarding the

letters through official channels. The Director will be glad to advise any officer or non-commissioned officer in doubt as to which course to take. Privates, on eligible list for promotions, may apply for Basic Tactical Course if their applications are approved by their Commanding Officer. The Senior Course and the Junior Course have been opened to personnel of the Marine Corps Reserve.

Officers and non-commissioned officers may make application to study one or more subcourses. Such permission will be granted normally when applicant shows that his military background indicates he can pursue the selected subcourse without difficulty. Later this individual subcourse may be used towards a certificate for a complete course.

It is suggested in organizations where large numbers of men enroll that the Commanding Officer arrange for several officers to complete different subcourses so they may assist other officers and men in their lessons and may conduct local troop schools.

The regular standard courses of The Correspondence School are still being given.

Hello again, you lucky people! Guess it would be wise to begin by informing all their friends that these members of the **MD, AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, ENGLAND**, have been recently elevated in rank. Firstly, Captain John B. Hill is

now Major Hill. Secondly, our "top" is now Sergeant Major Augustus J. Eden, and three sergeants: John F. Skorich, John H. Allen, Jr., and Alfred S. Pratt, are now Platoon Sergeants, while Sergeant George V. Clark is now a Staff Sergeant, still handling the transportation problem.

On top of all these promotions, we've more or less been railroaded into the position of a bunch of prima-donnas. Yes, they've brought out the photographers, newsreel and otherwise, once more to snap and click us into fame (!). In all kinds of poses and stages of dress and undress, they clicked away, and then we were mustered up in front of the Embassy while the movie cameras ground on, getting us in an informal guard mount.

Not only the movies but radio, too, has been after us, especially during the holidays, when Pfc. Walter L. Kelly and John M. Dunbar were hauled into a BBC broadcast on Boxing Day (Dec. 26th). They did a very commendable job of sending greetings, on behalf of the Detachment, to the folks back home, for which services they were royally treated at a dinner. We understand that a combination of Dixie-jive talk, jitterbugging, and Dunbar's blonde female comrade helped the boys to create quite a furor.

Another broadcast, limited to England, was taken care of in equally efficient manner by Platoon Sergeant Skorich. This show having to do with American sports, while the third was done by Platoon Sergeant Allen, who was snatched practically at the Embassy door, to give the natives

# Can't TAKE IT



*If your favorite tooth paste is going AWOL by way of a busted-open tube due to rough treatment in your sea bag, marine, it's high time for you to switch to Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder in the sturdy dependable tin, and give both your sea bag and your teeth a treat.*

*Your sea bag will like Dr. Lyon's because it carries so well. It's put up in a tin—made to stand lots of banging-around. So you see, there isn't much danger of it breaking open and messing things up.*

● When you brush your teeth with Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, you're using a dentifrice that is all cleansing properties — ALL POWDER.

As it is the powder part of most dentifrices that cleans, it stands to reason that a dentifrice made of all powder cleans teeth effectively and thoroughly. For over seventy years, many dentists everywhere have prescribed Dr. Lyon's

Tooth Powder because normal teeth simply cannot remain dull and dingy looking when it is used.

Dr. Lyon's cleans teeth in a way that leaves them sparkling with natural brightness. And, at the same time, refreshes the mouth and sweetens breath. Brush your teeth daily with Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder. Consult your dentist peri-

**It's a "DANDY for SEA BAGS"**  
The sturdy Dr. Lyon's tin really stands up and takes a beating. Will not easily burst or leak. It goes "dandy" in sea bags.

odically, and you will be doing all you possibly can do to protect your teeth.

#### Costs less to use

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is economical to use. In the same size and price class, it outlasts tooth paste two to one.

Dr. Lyon's is the largest selling tooth powder in the Marine Corps.



## Why Does One Marine Land A Lulu—While Another Only Lands?



**Could be that smooth, clean-shaven look some leathernecks get with cool Ingram's!**

IT'S true in Guantanamo and Greenland, from Greenwich Village to the Golden Gate—some leathernecks get lots of *attention*—while to others it's just a command! And very often, you'll find that the ones who rate tops in popularity are using Ingram's to promote their face-appeal!

For, there's a definite difference in In-

gram's—an important shaving plus that helps you "put your best face forward" when the schedule calls for shore engagements or inspection by the Cincus.

Why, the instant Ingram's rich, billowing lather comes aboard your chin it starts soaking—softening your beard. Your razor races through, like a bayonet through butter. At the same time, Ingram's is kind to your face—leaves it cool, refreshed, feeling fit as a fiddle!

Step up your shaving speed—build up your face-appeal . . . with Ingram's!



# INGRAM'S

## SHAVING CREAM

*Product of Bristol-Myers*



over here a general idea of America and Americans.

Then, to top off this publicity, the new Enlisted Men's Recreation Centre opened amid the enthusiastic cries of a military multitude and in perfect London weather (?). There was a swell crowd, including all the services we could think of, and the Ambassador, Mr. Winant, who looked in during the evening to see what had happened to the Duke of Westminster's place. Music by a Royal Engineers dance-band, refreshments were served, the bars opened (ah!), and altogether, the affair was strictly O.K.

The downstairs bar has been decorated, Marine-fashion, with autographed pictures of some of the lovelies appearing in stage-productions around town, while the lounge has two large portraits, one of the King, and the other the Queen of England; both are autographed. These were presented to the club, "as a token of appreciation of the hospitality extended to members of the British Naval Services in the United States of America."

Also, during the holidays, invitations were received from many sources for Marines to go to dinners and parties in private homes; those who attended these receptions were greatly pleased at the kindness and generosity of hosts and hostesses.

Then last, but far from least, conspicuous achievement was the recent win by a detachment rifle team over an English Home Guard unit. The match was fired from two hundred yards, in the prone position, and was scored in such a way that a bullseye was required every shot. No bullseye, no score at all. Pfc. Erie was high man on the Marine team for the day with 34 out of a possible 35.

And in this way we wind up the chronicle, sending once again, "all the best" to all you blokes 'til comes the ol' writin' urge once more.—By K. A. Smith.

Well, here we are again—being Marines—and Marines from the **USS IDAHO** at that—and having made a promise that you Leatherneck readers would hear from us faithfully, we bring you the latest dope from the "Idaho." As seems to be evident in all of the rest of the posts, stations, and detachments, the biggest thing happening is promotions, and the same is true here. Our heartiest congratulations go out to all those that made new rates. Although the changes were fast and furious, they were made cheerfully and with a minimum of confusion.

And now having given all the good news, there is nothing left but bad news. And when we say bad—we mean just that. We regret to admit the loss of Gunnery Sergeant John H. Griffin—better known as "Shifty Griff" to many. "Shifty" left us to go to Mare Island to devote his time to studying for the position of Marine Gunner. And just between you, I, and all the rest of us here, we don't think he'll have to do a lot of studying to make it—knowing him as we do. Here's hoping "Shifty" has all the luck and success he deserves, and we all hope that someday we may again serve with him.

Gunnery Sergeant E. Townsley came aboard to replace Griff—along with Pfc. Sgts. T. Forte and W. E. Cordon—who, from all indications, promise to be a competent team of instructors.

And so having given the highlights of our life for the past month, we remain proud to be Marines—aboard the USS "Idaho."



# IT MADE A *City* FAMOUS

Mention Milwaukee anywhere in the world and people say, "That's where they make SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous." To earn a reputation for having made a city famous is an achievement of which any product may be proud. Discover for yourself why Schlitz is

*America's most distinguished beer.*

Capr. 1942,  
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.

**Just THE KISS OF THE HOPS**

You don't have to drink a bitter beer. Schlitz methods of brewing control capture *only* the delicate flavor of the hops, not their harsh bitterness. That's one reason for that famous flavor found only in Schlitz. Taste Schlitz and you'll never want to go back to a bitter beer.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS



## "FIRST GLASS of DEFENSE"

For Relief In

- HEADACHES
- UPSET STOMACH
- ACID INDIGESTION
- MORNING AFTER
- COLD DISTRESS



AT ALL  
DRUG STORES

### Alka-Seltzer

## ROLLS DEVELOPED

8 PROFESSIONAL 4 x 6 25c  
ENLARGED PRINTS...

16 Exposure Rolls 50c. Argus rolls  
1c per enlarged print.

MOHART FILM SERVICE  
West Salem, Wisconsin

## ROLLS DEVELOPED

8 SNAPPY 4 x 6 Send  
ENLARGEMENTS  
from your roll. 25c

Mail to  
WISCONSIN FILM SERVICE, West Salem, Wis.

Your blatant and usually "too-wordy" HEADQUARTERS CO., SECOND BATTALION, SECOND MARINES' scribe has at long last (so echo the sentiments of all personnel) met his Trafalgar, and is stalemated by the omnipresent though essential laws of censorship.

Through necessity, there is so little nowadays that regulations will countenance in printed form concerning the activities, joys and tribulations, and chronological recording of the "eomin's and doin's" of the organizations of the Marine Corps.

The hearties of the touted fourth estate of newspaperdom, professionals all, are encountering similar difficulty, so why should we lament our collective fates?

Let it be mentioned herein, however, that the Second Battalion of the infant Second Regiment—in true Marine manner and tradition—is continuing to gird for the clarion call to duty—united and prepared!

The Second Marines—an action-provoking unit of the "Corps" since its founding in the late '90's—has a history as colorful as that of any fighting outfit in existence today.

For meritorious service to the Flag its members receive, the Second Regiment's have been awarded the following Marine Corps standards and streamers:

Philippine Insurrection with stars, Philippine Campaign—Feb. 4, 1889, to July 4, 1902.

Expeditionary with 6 stars, Cuban Pacification—Sept. 12, 1906, to April 1, 1909.

Cuban Expedition—May 28 to Aug. 5, 1912.

Mexican Service—April 21 to 23, 1914.

Haitian Campaign—July 9 to Dec. 6, 1915.

Haitian Campaign—April 1, 1919, to June 15, 1920.

Haitian Expedition—Dec. 7, 1915, to Aug. 5, 1931.

Is it any wonder that the esprit de corps of the Second Battalion (Intra-Second-Regiment rivalry, editor) is second to none?

The initial months of 1942 will ever be remembered by most of us. . . . Our nation is now at war; all around the world comrades-in-arms are courageously pitting their strength against the common enemy.

We have fought in wars before. . . . usually when our nation was enjoying the bliss of peace; sailing under sealed orders, unobtrusively leaving loved ones behind. . . . sans the usual fanfare of parades and brass bands customary for departing troops.

A rifle bullet across the bows of a German cutter in the harbor of Guam during the hectic months of 1917, heralded our entrance into World War I. A Marine fired that first shot, in a war many of us know little about—even today—except through history texts and tales brought home from France.

Following the "treacherous stab in the back" at Pearl Harbor, December 7, it was the grave disappointment of the "war-babies of '17-'18" and veterans, too, of the Second Battalion, Second Marines, that they were deprived of the opportunity of firing the first shot in World War II!

The war is not over. . . . The Second Battalionites of the Second Regiment are anticipating the day when another citation of honor and campaign is added to the laurels of the Second Marines' standard. . . . Our tradition of courage and tenacity of purpose will be upheld by the "babes of '42."—By F. G. Austin, Jr.

Time at Camp Elliott goes so fast that HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2ND BN., 2ND MARINES, never stops to think about how many things can take place inside of a month.

Most notable in the newly arrived personnel in Headquarters Company is one "Soo Chow" Murphy, our newest recruit. Enlisted at the camp here and immediately assigned to Headquarters Company, "Soo Chow" has taken over the troubles of most of the men and all of their bunks. A modest little thing, "Soo Chow" will sleep anywhere, at any time, and eat with anyone. Even the Second Marines. Carnation Milk is the favorite, with one portion of water added, puh-lease.

By the way, if you haven't already guessed it, "Soo Chow" is one of the original ink spots. A nice little, eight inches and four pounds cat, who is so black that she can even out-black-out herself. She has the distinction of being the only one of her race to hold the well-known "Dog" now "Kitty" tag; serial number 131313, blood type "X," and has the distinguished title (rank) of "Private (Cat)."

After much discussion by the officers and men of the company, the feline was named after the well known First Sergeant, in the Marine Corps circles, Frank J. Murphy. (The "J" stands for "Jeremiah," but don't let it out). Due to his long service in China, and the "Asiatic Slang," the name "Soo Chow" was considered to be very appropriate.

Swelling the Muster Rolls this month with a reenlistment and an extension, Neil S. Holland joined the organization and was reappointed Corporal (CP). Norman "L" H. Sprinkel, PhM3c, extended for two years and proves the old adage, "You just can't seem to leave the old gang behind."

Joining were Privates Bridges, Crouch, Herdrich, Komoll, Meadow, Meyer, Michalak, Rhoads, Rittman, Sanders, Schultz, Torrey, Ward, Ferguson, Marshall, Moberg, Westrope, and the Wedlock Brothers. Privates First Class Anderson and Benton decided to trade their "trigger fingers" for "key fingers" and also joined us.

Mess Sergeants R. Hoffman and L. Adameik traded companies, or so they thought, and went to Headquarters and Company F respectively. At least, Headquarters will always come up with the good chow.

Another "Good Marine" went wrong this month when he joined the "QM" service, and now we'll probably have to argue two weeks to get the ribbon for our next month's article. However, Clarence "Bn-4" Webber, "as he was known as in them days," is no more. It's Corporal (QM) (Special) (Clerical) Webber now.

In the "Something Has Been Added" column this month, the leading article features the assumption of Jack J. Ireland and Gerald G. Pollock (Am I seeing Double?) to the rank of Corporal. John A. Davis drove the "Recon-car" too fast and crashed into a set of Pfc. stripes with a sixth class specialist rating attached. Some wreck!!!

Then, to top it all off, Pvt. Olund, Roy E., the "E" stands for "Elegance," came back from Scout-Snipers School, where he had been hunting the elusive little enemy, and fell into a trap set by the enemy and emerged with his Pfc. stripes around his neck. All in all, the intelligentsia section of this company does all right for themselves.

Last, but not least, because no one knew it, Corporal Frank G. Austin, Jr. (Don't forget the Jr., please), burst forth, or should we say, blossomed forth, with the

THE LEATHERNECK

third stripe to put him in the fourth pay grade. We're wearing dark glasses around here, now.—By A. G. McCormick.

Cooperation has been a more important evolutionary force in the development of man than his bitter competitive struggle for existence. Officers and men of **COMPANY E, 2ND BN., 2ND MARINES**, are proud of the services we are rendering, and together we have pledged our heartiest cooperation to our Commander-in-Chief.

When I was but a little kid, a naughty word from me was hid; folks wrote it thus with H and dash, later became a bit more rash and placed behind the dash an "L," but now they write it just plain hell; it's wet as hell some folks say, and dry as hell another day; it's hot as hell some will surmise and cold as hell and otherwise; some say that hell is but a joke to scare the naughty, sinful bloke; some say it is a living fire for folks who wallow in the mire; it used to be among the ladies we all referred to as hades, but now, when ladies do their stuff, hell must be tame as things get rough; but whether hell is wet or dry or hot or cold, you freeze or fry, there's one thing sure, it seems to me, if there isn't a hell there will soon be one for some certain people instead of the rising sun.

To know what you know and know what you don't know is the characteristic of one who knows. He who rides the tiger may find it difficult to dismount. A dragon stranded in shallow water furnishes amusement for the shrimps, so please overlook my shortcomings as a scribe but will try to give you a little scandal of the men next month.—By J. V. Valentour.

Again we bring you the highlights of **COMPANY F, 2ND BN., 2ND MARINES**. In appreciation of the new facilities afforded us, we would like to mention our new barracks; F Company has been living in tents for some time and every modern convenience imaginable has been placed at the disposal of the men. It is even rumored that Platoon Sergeant Leitess has an electric hair curler for those two tufts of hair just above his right and left ear, respectively.

For the best laughs of the week—convertible tanks do not surprise us nearly as much as Private Brown requesting a thirty-day furlough to go home and secure all of his social obligations. (His home is located in Nosoap, Nebraska.) And, too, what man in F Company Storeroom spent all week looking for a flame-thrower extension that Top Sergeant Sullivan sent for. . . . (It never existed.) Another of our most talented Corporals dares not go on liberty for fear of being caught without his "Dog Tag."

All in all, F Company, its officers and non-commissioned officers, combined with a group of "rough and ready" men are more than determined to defend Old Glory on any soil that she may be. The Second Marines are striving doubly hard to remain one of the best outfits in the Marine Corps.—By C. J. Caley.

"All's quiet on the western front," as far as **COMPANY G, 2ND BN., 2ND MARINES**, is concerned. Transfers and promotions this month include: Corporal Philip A. McConkey to Sergeant; Pfc. Ralph

R. Welch to Corporal, Pfc. John B. Jellema to Corporal, Pvt. Richard D. Singleton to Pfc., Pvt. Huett Rodgers to Pfc., Pvt. "J. B." Thompson to Pfc., Pvt. Ercel D. Crawford to Pfc.

The Company has lost several good men due to transfers, these are: Assistant Cook Edward M. Cupples, vt. Robert M. Marshall, Pvt. Robert J. Moberg, Pvt. William H. Sanders, Pvt. Eugene P. Thompson, Pvt. Charles J. White, Pvt. Theodore Pappadoulous and Pvt. Leo S. Walker.

Two of our men were discharged this month. First Sergeant R. S. Teerela and Field Music First Class Russel K. Harley. They reenlisted immediately, however.

Gunnery Sergeant Joseph A. Grober did us the honor of joining our organization.—By C. L. Casady.

Once again **COMPANY H, 2ND BN., 2ND MARINES**, finds itself housed in the warm and comfortable barracks of Camp Elliott.

Congratulations are in order for the following men who have been promoted or late: Platoon Sergeant Kayser, who only recently entered the third pay grade, John G. Lauer and Lyle V. Stream, who have entered the two-striper bracket. To Private First Class were: J. J. Amrhein, T. O. Bellany, Jr., M. O. Hardy, E. S. Johnston, D. F. Kelley, D. R. Klopfer, G. E. Matthews, P. E. Sparks, J. E. Walker and R. E. Wickman.

The Company and eleven men in particular were honored with the responsibility, as drill instructors, to carry the traditions of the Marine Corps into the hearts of the new recruits.

## WE'RE IN THE ARMY NOW!!



It's the No 1 Soap in the Army!

NEW ADDED INGREDIENT  
NEW VANISHING  
SCENT



SAME  
PROTECTIVE  
LATHER

• Yes siree! Lifebuoy's tops—the largest-selling bath soap with the boys in service. Why? Because Lifebuoy's a real man's soap. Gets you clean as a whistle—helps remove germs—and stops "B.O." Lathers fast and thick, even in cold, hard water. Get in step, soldier, use Lifebuoy every day.

USE IT DAILY

NEW 1942 LIFEBOUY

FROM HEAD TO TOE IT STOPS "B.O."

Double quick  
time - MARCH!

Go faster - I can't  
wait for my Lifebuoy  
shower!!





# The Johnson Auto-Rifle

(Continued from page 7)

the standpoint of replacement in the event of overheating in automatic fire, but also to reduce the length of the weapon during the jump. Similarly, the butt of the weapon should be removable and capable of folding for the same purpose.

From the standpoint of feeding and loading several factors must be considered. In order to sustain a high degree of fire delivery an easily detachable and replaceable box magazine is on the whole most suitable. Belt fed mechanism would be too complicated and clumsy. On the other hand, due to the light weight of the Springfield and similar type clip, such a weapon should be capable of clip loading with the magazine attached.

Also the magazine should be capable when detached of clip loading. In addition, the weapon should not depend upon the clip for loading in that on many occasions the operator might not have access to ammunition already packed in clips, but on the other hand be required to use single rounds such as might be obtained from a heavy Browning gun crew or the equivalent. Another feature desirable for such a weapon would be that of being capable of reloading when the magazine is partially empty and with a cartridge still ready to fire.

In combat it often happens that targets may appear and disappear in such a manner as to call for the delivery of a few shots at a time followed by an interval when the gunner must be prepared to fire again but during which it would be more efficient to refill the partially empty magazine. Thus it would be desirable that the gun should be capable of being reloaded with the chamber loaded without opening the breech.

## SHORTER THAN M1

Other incidental features would relate to the problem of an overheated barrel chamber resulting from intensive automatic fire, and the problem of doing everything possible to reduce the tendency of the weapon to climb in automatic fire. As regards weight and length, the weapon should not be much longer, and if possible slightly shorter, than the standard M. 1903 or M1 Garand Rifle. From the standpoint of weight, several factors must be considered. Weapons weighing 16 to 20 pounds would be absolutely too heavy for the purposes outlined above. A weapon weighing 9½ to 10 pounds would be unlikely to stand up under all the requirements of fire outlined above. Therefore, in order to effect a compromise, the weight should be kept somewhere between that of a semi-automatic rifle and a light machine gun.

This would mean a weight of not more than 15 pounds, preferably less. Not only the weight but the balance is of importance because the weapon must be so designed that the weight is centralized as much as possible in the breech rather than towards the muzzle. A muzzle-heavy weapon would destroy the effectiveness of the weapon as a pure shoulder arm to be handled in the manner of a rifle.

Because such a weapon is essentially a one-man arm due to the other requirements imposed, it is impossible to visualize such a weapon as one capable of a prolonged fire mission. On the other hand, by taking advantage of barrel changing, such a weapon should be capable of delivering up to 50 or 75 shots per minute for a number of minutes. Such a rate of fire is not inconsistent with the actual experienced rate of fire of heavier types of weapons. Such a rate of fire takes into consideration such realities as locating targets, relaying the gun, adjusting the sights, and observing the bursts. While prolonged fire can usually be obtained from an air-cooled gun by making the barrel unusually heavy, such a heavy barrel would be inconsistent with the other requirements for the proposed weapon. Therefore, the barrel weight must be kept to a minimum and every possible cooling agency incorporated without going to water cooling or some other artificial method.

## ALL FEATURES

With reference to other types of weapons, it may be said that the above proposed characteristics visualized the incorporation of some or most of the features of the sub-machine, semi-automatic rifle, hand-operated repeating rifle, light machine gun and to a very minor extent the heavy or light-heavy machine gun.

In analyzing the problem of the soldier in combat, it should be remembered he is constantly faced with a variety of different types of weapons. While it is very natural to consider this problem solved by merely calling for the particular type of weapon desired, it should be remembered that the soldier in combat, unlike the well equipped golfer whose caddy or caddies carry a special club for every type of shot at his hand, must get along with the fewest possible types of tools, and those in particular must be capable of immediate application when the occasion arises.

On the other hand while versatility in a single weapon is highly desirable, the essential characteristics should not be sacrificed.

The operations of such units as the British Commandos, German and Russian parachute troops, as well as the operations of various bands of organized and semi-organized guerrillas, all point to the importance of having fewest types of weapons with the maximum versatility of application.

The Johnson is a 12.5-pound, short recoil-operated, magazine-fed, automatic shoulder weapon capable of automatic and semi-automatic fire.

The over-all length with standard in-

fantry barrel is slightly over 43 inches and with parachute type carbine barrel is slightly over 41 inches. Disassembled for parachute troop pack the components consist of the barrel, receiver, butt group, magazine support, and one or more magazines. The total length of the pack does not exceed 21 inches.

The action is based upon the original Johnson patents and generally consists of a rotating or turning bolt having eight circumferential lugs on the head of the bolt, this bolt being turned by an unlocking cam which is operated during the ¾-inch recoil of the barrel and bolt. The bolt being unlocked moves to the rear extracting and ejecting the empty case and compressing the mainspring. The barrel returns to the forward position after separation from the bolt. The top cartridge from the magazine is then fed forward into the chamber and locked by the forward action of the bolt under the pressure of the mainspring.

The magazine is of the detachable, single column box type and it is inserted horizontally from the left side of the gun into the magazine support which engages and retains the magazine until it is released by the release lever located on the top of the support. Unlike most box magazine types, there are no feed lips on the Johnson magazine. Instead the feed lips are machined into the receiver and the magazine is purely a holding device with actuating spring for feeding the shells into the feed lips. Cartridges are held into the magazine by a retaining means, released at the time of insertion into the magazine support.

When the magazine is inserted into the magazine support, the gun may be loaded through the loading port on the right-hand side of the gun. This may be accomplished by inserting single rounds or by inserting 5-shot clips. The maximum capacity of the gun is 25 shots with one in the chamber. Normally the detached magazines are loaded with four clips or twenty shots.

## FEEDS LEFT

Several points may be noted about the location of the magazine and feed system. Being located on the lefthand side of the gun, the magazines are easily removed and replaced by an assistant gunner if one is available. Moreover, when the gun is being fired from the bipod, the operator's left hand is free easily to remove and replace the magazines. Located at this point the magazine does not interfere with holding the gun very close to the ground or over the top of a trench, or the like.

Since the gun is habitually fired from the right shoulder, the magazine extends across the body of the operator and therefore does not interfere unduly with the movements of the operator in brush, thick woods, etc. If the weapon is to be operated as a rifle, the operator can conveniently insert five-shot clips through the right of the gun whether the magazine is wholly or partially empty. For normal rifle fire missions, this is the best method of loading the gun. Moreover,



# Attention, Men! Read How New Palmolive Lather Cream MADE WITH OLIVE AND PALM OILS

Lets Us Dare Guarantee\*

## NO RAZOR BURN!



**PALMOLIVE LATHER CREAM**  
LITERALLY LUBRICATES YOUR SKIN WITH A CUSHION OF SOAP MADE WITH RICH OLIVE AND PALM OILS! THIS CUSHION E-A-S-E-S THE SHARP EDGE OF YOUR RAZOR S-M-O-O-T-H-L-Y ALONG!

THE ONLY NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LATHER CREAM MADE WITH OLIVE AND PALM OILS!

### \*An Amazing Guarantee To Users Of Any Lather Shaving Cream!

Buy a big tube of PALMOLIVE LATHER CREAM. Shave with it! Use the entire tube... down to the last squeeze!  
If you do not find it allows ab-

solutely no burning and stinging—no razor burn—return the empty tube to Palmolive, Jersey City, New Jersey. We will gladly refund your money.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.

**1 RAZOR BURN**—that burning, stinging sensation—is not caused by tough beard. It's caused when your razor scrapes against your skin—making hundreds of tiny nips, cuts and gouges!

**2 PALMOLIVE LATHER CREAM** helps protect you against this! It lubricates your skin with a cushion of soap made with Olive and Palm Oils. This cushion e-a-s-e-s your razor along s-m-o-o-t-h-l-y!

**3 NO SHAVE CREAM** not made with Olive and Palm Oils could possibly give you this same cushion! Because of it, you get a smooth, comfortable shave. Your skin feels cool, fresh, clean!



BUY THE MONEY-SAVING "GIANT-SIZE" TUBE!

the clip-loaded ammunition presents less of a weight problem than the magazine loading. In other words the operator can continue to operate the weapon efficiently as a semi-automatic rifle even though he has only one magazine available, and that assembled to the gun.

On the other hand to maintain a high rate of fire for an interval, ammunition loaded in the 20-shot magazines can be rapidly loaded and fired. Moreover, clips can be loaded directly into the magazines when they are detached without the use of a clip holder. Thus, an assistant gunner can keep empty magazines replenished while the gunner continues to fire the weapon, reloaded by means of all available box magazines. Since single rounds can also be loaded either into the gun with magazine assembled or into the magazines when disassembled, the gunner is not dependent upon clip-packed ammunition but can use any ammunition of the .30-'06 type, however packed.

The feed is of the single column type because it was believed by the designer that staggered or double column feed presented too many possibilities for malfunction. Single column type gives a very free and frictionless feed. This will be noted when it is desired to empty the Johnson Machine Rifle, as this is accomplished by depressing the magazine loading cover on the right of the gun, thus releasing all the cartridges from the magazine under the tension of the maga-

zine spring. In doing this it is noted that the cartridges fly a considerable distance out of the side of the gun and at great speed. The speed of feeding is very important in any automatic weapon due to the speed of operation of the mechanism generally.

One feature of the Johnson Light Machine Rifle which is also common to the German M34 Solothurn Light Machine Gun is the straightline stock with high line of sight. In order to minimize climb, it is essential in an automatic weapon to have the butt in prolongation of the axis of the bore and at least parallel to the axis of the bore.

### STRAIGHT STOCK

The conventional rifle type stock with its drop at the heel does not lend itself well to automatic fire. Analytically, a straight stock is in fact preferable for any type of automatic fire, whether full automatic or semi-automatic, because it reduces the tendency of the gun to jump off the target area after each shot. In consequence it is necessary either to have a high line of sight or to have the sights offset on the side.

On the British Bren Gun, for example, the sights are offset to the side. The stock is generally of the straight type. On the German Solothurn and on the Johnson the sights are centrally located above the bore and the height of the line of sight is approximately 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 inches

above the axis of the bore. It will be found in holding the weapon that the head and cheek and eye come to the same relative position with respect to the line of sight as in the case of holding an ordinary rifle.

There are two other advantages of the high line of sight found on the Johnson and Solothurn. The sights being well above the bore are less affected by heat waves than sights located close to the barrel and there is more flexibility in the application of the combat sight setting for ranges of point blank up to 300 to 400 yards. This is because of the increased angle between the line of sight and the path of the bullet in flight.

Another advantage is the fact that the strike of the bullet, if not on the point of aim, can more readily be observed because observation on the part of the gunner is not impeded by the barrel. Because of the fact that a high line of sight is not conventional and is not normally found on previous weapons, it is sometimes inclined to raise some speculation as to its desirability. Like all other points of design, the question is one of evaluating the factors involved. While some authorities still prefer the sights, offset to the left of the gun, there is a general trend towards acceptance of the high type sights above the bore, and the German M34 Solothurn has led the way in that direction.

## A New Kind of Cigarette Ad

**WE THINK** that a cigarette can be successful without making extravagant advertising claims.

**IN FACT**, the only purpose of this announcement is to let you know that for 65 years we have been making finest quality tobacco products—and that we consider **CHELSEA** as fine a cigarette as we know how to make.

**AFTER ALL**, if you are going to be a regular **CHELSEA** customer, you must actually like **CHELSEA** better than **ANY** other brand. We believe you will.

4 MORE than the usual 20. To the pack-a-day smoker this means 1460 extra cigarettes per year. →



24 for 15¢

If your dealer cannot supply you, send \$1.50 for a carton containing 10 packs (240 cigarettes) to Reed Tobacco Co., Dept. LK-4, Richmond, Va.



**ARMY NAVY  
MARINE CORPS**

**INSIGNIA  
AND  
UNIFORM EQUIPMENT**

Manufacturers  
for over  
half a century.

At your post exchange or dealer  
**N. S. MEYER, INC.**  
NEW YORK

**Guy, Curran & Co., Inc.**

313-319 NINTH ST., N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Towels, Sheets  
and Pillowcases, Blankets and Other Post  
Exchange Merchandise.

WHOLESALE ONLY

To more clearly illustrate the various methods of firing the Johnson Light Machine Rifle, we may best consider the handling of this weapon by a soldier under various conditions.

The gun may be operated as a single loader, fired from the shoulder in any rifle position, by inserting a single round into the chamber through the ejection port or into the magazine through the loading port, chambering the round, firing the round, taking another single round and inserting it and repeating.

The weapon may be fired as a clip-loaded semi-automatic rifle by inserting one or more 5-shot clips up to a total of five clips through the loading port in the right side of the gun, chambering the top round and firing the weapon semi-automatically from any rifle position for as many shots as may be required. At any time during this process the partially empty magazine may be recharged by inserting one or more clips or by inserting single rounds without using clips, however the operator may desire or be in a position to load it.

Equipped with loaded 20-shot detachable magazines carried on the belt or otherwise, the operator may insert a loaded magazine in the left side of the gun, chamber the top round and fire the magazine till empty, then removing the magazine and inserting a fresh one. The fire may still be semi-automatic from any normal rifle position.

In all of the above firing the gun was cocked with the bolt closed in the manner of a conventional rifle or semi-automatic rifle such as the Springfield or the Garand. For automatic fire, the change lever is turned to the rear and the bolt is pulled to the rear and the gun is cocked with the bolt open, in order to prevent overheating a cartridge left in the chamber after continuous automatic fire.

### CLIPS MAY BE USED

Normally, for automatic fire loading is done by using the detachable magazine, although if necessary the magazine may be charged with clips as indicated above, or with single rounds. For short range fire against large bodies of targets, the weapon may be effectively fired in the manner of a sub-machine gun from the shoulder, usually in the standing position, by bursts in the manner of a light machine gun. It may be fired in any recognized position, although standing and prone are the best suited. In all of this type of firing the weapon need not be used with a bipod.

With the bipod attached, the gun may be fired from the prone position in the manner of a light machine gun either semi-automatically with the bolt cocked in the closed position or automatically with the bolt cocked in the open position. Loading as before may be accomplished by clips, single rounds, or magazines, although magazines are preferable for bipod mount fire as they tend to increase the delivered rate. Using the bipod, if an assistant is present, the assistant can keep the magazines reloaded after they have been emptied, and can assist the

operator in removing an empty magazine from the gun and replacing a loaded one.

It is found that the Johnson Machine Rifle lends itself to operation as a single-shot arm, as a semi-automatic rifle, as a close range automatic weapon, as a long range semi-automatic rifle, and as a medium range full automatic light machine gun. Moreover, it is found well adapted for fire against aerial targets and can be handled in much the same manner as a shotgun against such targets.

### ACTUAL TESTS

The following examples taken from actual tests are given to indicate what may be accomplished although they do not necessarily limit the performance of the weapon.

Commencing with the gun empty, magazines on the ground, three magazines or a total of sixty shots were fired semi-automatically in sixty seconds by one operator at a range of 300 yards, using the Army "B" target with 20-inch bullseye. The score obtained at this rate was 47 bullseyes, 12 fours and one three. Firing in the same manner at the same range and target, three magazines or a total of sixty shots were fired in 85 seconds or at a rate of slightly over 40 shots per minute, with a score of 52 bullseyes and eight 4's. The extreme spread of both of the above cited groups of sixty shots was approximately 25 inches.

Firing semi-automatically by clip loading, an effective aimed rate of fire is found to be from 25 to 35 shots per minute depending upon the size of the target and the range.

In full automatic fire, delivered in 20-shot bursts, a delivered rate of 160 shots per minute has been obtained by one operator, and on one occasion 200 rounds or a total of ten magazines were loaded and fired by an operator and assistant in exactly one minute.

The normal effective rate of full automatic fire from the bipod is found to be from 80 to 130 shots per minute, fired by the operator without assistance. On one occasion sixty shots were loaded and fired by an operator and assistant in approximately fifteen seconds, or at a delivered rate of 240 shots per minute.

With reference to the accuracy of an automatic weapon of the recoiling barrel type such as the Johnson, there has been considerable discussion and speculation. Considerable comment has been made relative to the advantages of the so-called floating barrel as exemplified by the Johnson, while on the other hand the question has arisen whether a recoiling barrel can give the same accuracy as a fixed barrel.

Accuracy is dependent upon uniformity. If a rifle barrel acts the same way every shot, given uniform ammunition of maximum potential accuracy, then the weapon and ammunition will deliver a high degree of accuracy. In one aspect, the most important consideration is the position of the barrel at the moment the bullet leaves the muzzle. If the barrel is in the same exact position every time

successive bullets leave the muzzle, then other things being equal, the bullets will land in a very small group at a given range. If, however, during firing of successive shots, the barrel is in a variety of positions at the moment the bullet leaves the muzzle, then the group will be large and the accuracy unsatisfactory.

## LIGHT BARRELS VIBRATE

A very simple way to get a high degree of accuracy is to use an extremely heavy barrel, one so heavy that the vibrations of the barrel set up by the firing of the cartridge are dampened to such an extent that the muzzle is in the same relative position for every shot. When such methods are not practicable as in a light shoulder weapon, it is necessary to use a relatively light barrel, such as is found in the M1903 Rifle or equivalent. Ultra-lightweight barrels tend to have more irregular vibration and to act with greater irregularity than the corresponding heavier barrel.

The problem then is to use a fairly lightweight barrel but to mount it in such a way as to do one of two things, either to dampen or reduce or minimize the vibrations, or otherwise to insure uniformity of vibration between successive shots.

Expert armorers who have had experience in polishing up the accuracy and performance of National Match M1903 Rifles have a variety of views on this point. It is probable in the last analysis that satisfactory results were obtained chiefly as a result of obtaining uniformity of vibration, whether that was done by a full floating barrel or by some other method. It must be noted, however, that in the case of weapons which have wood around the barrel and in the forestock of which the barrel rests at some point or points, temperature, conditions and dampness and other factors will affect the bedding of the barrel.

Based upon a considerable amount of firing under a variety of conditions with a variety of assemblies in the Johnson type weapon, a number of points stand out quite conclusively.

When the weapon is fired, the barrel recoils imperceptibly while the bullet is in the barrel. The total recoil before the bullet leaves the muzzle is probably less than one sixty-fourth of an inch. After the bullet has left the muzzle the action of the barrel is entirely irrelevant to the question of accuracy. The barrel is in no way dependent upon bedding in a wooden stock and therefore whatever factors may affect the barrel, dampness, change of temperature or other factors affecting wood are of no consequence.

With barrel mountings of the Johnson type it is obvious that in order to retain the inherent accuracy of the piece at least the fitting of the rear barrel bearing in the receiver should be reasonably snug. The fitting of the forward barrel bearing is of less consequence than the rear bearing. If the rear bearing is loose there could be a variation in the axis of the barrel between rounds. If the front bearing is abnormally loose this will also affect accuracy although to a lesser ex-

tent. For the highest degree of accuracy the rear bushing should be snug and the front bushing or bearing should be fairly snug.

Lateral rotation of the barrel is prevented by guide lugs on the barrel bearings. It is essential that the rear lugs should be fairly snug to prevent rotation from that point. The fitting of the front lug is of much less importance in this connection. In brief, the barrel should be allowed to float from a point just rearward of the chamber. At that point the bedding should be snug. In this manner the barrel is allowed to vibrate freely and uniformly.

To illustrate a typical comparison based upon several test groups, a weapon of the recoiling barrel type was fired with a deliberately loose rear barrel bearing having a play of over 5 to 6/1000 of an inch on each side. This weapon fired at 300 yards gave an extreme spread for ten shots of over 30 inches. When fired with a normal barrel bearing such as is obtained by mass production methods, 10-shot groups, rapid fire, were obtained with less than 15 inches spread, and with 80% of the shots in 9 inches. For comparison the same ammunition was fired from a heavy barrel target rifle which gave a 10-shot group of 12 inches, with 80% in 9 inches.

To avoid any misunderstanding it has been clearly established from production experience that barrel bedding may be obtained in mass production which is quite adequate to insure favorable accuracy. This is not to say, however, that special attention from an armorer would not slightly improve such accuracy. The above production methods are also within the limits of interchangeability of barrels, a most significant point in this connection.

## ACCURACY MISLEADING

Accuracy data can be very misleading if not properly evaluated. The conditions under which firing tests are conducted, the ability of the shooters, the condition of the shooters, the ammunition, weather conditions, the number of shots fired, the manner of conducting the test, the rate of fire, and other factors all have a bearing upon the results obtained. Many of us are inclined to take the very best figures we ever experienced and use those as if they represented the average that can and should be obtainable. However, as examples of what can be done, the following may be taken at their face value:

Two strings of 10 shots each fired by the same operator in succession at 600 yards on the 20-inch bullseye "B" target at a rate of 12 seconds per 10 shots in the first and 15 seconds per 10 shots in the second, gave an extreme spread of 26 inches and 26 inches respectively.

With reference to the second string of 10 shots in 15 seconds, there were 8 bullseyes, one 4 and one 3. The extreme spread of 9 out of 10 shots was 16 inches.

On another occasion and in a foreign country by a foreign soldier the Johnson Machine Rifle fired 20 shots semi-auto-



## Keeps Your HAIR NEAT

### Rich-looking and Orderly

If your hair lacks natural gloss and lustre, or is difficult to keep in place it is very easy to give it that rich, glossy, refined and orderly appearance so essential to well-groomed soldiers.

Just rub a little Glostora through your hair once or twice a week — or after shampooing, and your hair will then stay, each day, just as you comb it.

Glostora softens the hair and makes it pliable. Then, even stubborn hair will stay in place of its own accord.

It gives your hair that natural, rich, well-groomed effect, instead of leaving it stiff and artificial looking as waxy pastes and creams do.

### A bottle lasts for months

Try Glostora! See how easy it is to keep your hair combed — any style you like — whether parted on the side, in the center, or brushed straight back.

A bottle of Glostora can be bought for a trifle at your post exchange or any drug store and will last for months.



# Glostora

FOR THE HAIR



**GIRLS WITHOUT ROUGE**  
are like  
**SHOES WITHOUT COLOR**

**THEY BOTH LOOK LIKE HECK!**

**DYANSHINE** Adds Color  
Gives First Aid to Scuffs

Comes in Army Brown, Cordovan,  
Oxblood, Black, and White Glaze

**DYANSHINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

**Liquid SHOE POLISH**

**Best of the Paste Polishes - DYANSHINE PASTE**




matically in 30 seconds at 50 meters. The extreme spread was 1½ inches. This would be the equivalent of at least a 3-inch group at 100 yards. This is an unusually favorable group and indicates the possibilities.

However, on an indoor test range under not very favorable light conditions 10 shots were fired in 20 seconds with an extreme spread of 2¾ inches. This is unusual but again indicates possibilities. The average routine 10-shot groups under such range conditions generally run over 3 inches and under 5 inches. This kind of shooting should be distinguished from the kind where the operator takes considerable pains and fires a relatively small number of groups for the specific purpose of getting small groups.

A great deal of other data could be cited but the above is reasonably indicative. By way of comparison, a random investigation of accuracy records shows that on one occasion two M1903 Springfield Rifles selected from a lot of weapons which had been through the hands of the Marine Corps Depot, disclosed the following data at 300 yards for 10-shot groups fired with the very best Palma Match Ammunition by expert riflemen:

Maximum group spread, 16 inches; minimum group spread 7.7 inches; average group spread 12 inches for eight 10-shot groups.

Data on one weapon of the Johnson type with a barrel fit of normal snugness

for four 10-shot groups fired with the same ammunition under the same conditions gave the following:

Maximum Extreme Spread 15.6 inches; minimum extreme spread 7.2 inches; average extreme spread 12 inches.

It must be admitted that a hand-fitted non-interchangeable barrel in a weapon of the Johnson type would probably give slightly better accuracy than a normal production barrel capable of mass interchangeability. This is perfectly reasonable, and the same would hold true of any type of barrel in any type of weapon. This, however, does not alter the fact that even with barrels capable of mass interchangeability the Johnson type of barrel mounting is capable of very fine accuracy. The fact that the front sight is mounted on the barrel rather than on the barrel sleeve has an additional bearing upon the potential performance and capabilities of the Johnson type of barrel mounting.

### THROWN FROM CLIFF

From the standpoint of service abuse and unfavorable conditions in the field the Johnson has proved to be unusually reliable. These weapons have been subjected to the most gruelling tests including sand, mud, rain, rust, dust, salt water, even to the extent that a Johnson Light Machine Rifle was on one occasion thrown over a 200-ft. cliff and came out still capable of operation with no break-

down. On another occasion with the breech held open the weapon was thrown down a 200-ft. sand embankment and then was capable of firing normally during a test of several hundred rounds to prove its ability.

One particular feature which seems to be an outstanding characteristic of the Johnson is its ability to operate easily by hand long after it has been rendered incapable of normal automatic or semi-automatic functioning. However, in a recent mud test the machine rifle was thrown into the mud and was still capable of normal functioning. Upon being thrown uncleared into the same mud for a second trial it failed to function automatically but was capable of easy hand operation.

### PASSES OIL TEST

Very frequently the question is raised whether an automatic weapon is capable of normal functioning when the action is absolutely "bone dry." In order to eliminate any question about this point, several Johnson automatics were recently subjected to a gasoline washing, these weapons being selected at random from production. All of the parts, especially the operating cams, were carefully inspected and wiped dry after the gasoline washing to insure that no vestige of lubricant remained. The weapons were then fired considerably and the functioning was entirely normal throughout.

As regards endurance, the most recent and significant performance data are based upon the test firing of three Johnson Automatics for 15,000 rounds each. The average malfunctions and stoppages of all kinds including ammunition during these tests was 16.6 per 15,000 rounds, or a percentage of twelve one hundredths of one per cent. One of the three weapons had seven malfunctions and stoppages. Another of the weapons ran over 4,500 rounds without any malfunction or stoppage of any kind.

The Johnson Light Machine Rifle is based upon the original Johnson automatic action which was invented in 1936 by Captain Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. The first automatic version of the Johnson action was incorporated in a model which was completed and originally fired in 1937-38. In 1940 a refined version of the automatic Johnson action was developed, incorporating the features now found in the present model of 1941 Johnson Light Machine Rifle. The first complete model of this arm was completed for initial tests in July, 1940, and that model has now fired over 50,000 rounds and with the exception of replaced barrels it is still performing reliably.

The Johnson Light Machine Gun, Caliber .30-'06 Model of 1941, has been adopted by several powers, having been first adopted by the Netherlands East Indies Army.

Originally nicknamed "Emma," the Johnson Light Machine Gun or Machine Rifle is now in process of production in Providence, Rhode Island, on foreign orders.

THE LEATHERNECK



## BOMBER COMMAND

(Continued from page 13)

Success of the attack and lives of the fliers depend on the vital labors of the ground crew. As soon as a plane lands after a sortie, the night staff covers its engines and turrets. At daybreak, two fitters and two riggers go over the entire plane from nose to tail. Oil and fuel consumption are checked against the pilot's log. Special watch is kept for oily spark plugs. Bomb racks are examined, and all electrical gear checked, especially the bomb release. Controls are tested, tires pumped up. The whole process takes from two to three hours.

As soon as orders are received, the flight sergeant and his staff make up the different bomb loads and the yellow-painted bombs are loaded on trolley trains drawn by tractors. Portable cranes sling the fused bombs into position. They are attached to the plane by means of lugs, released by an electromagnet system controlled by the bomb-aimer. Accurate alignment of these lugs with bombs weighing 1,000 lbs. or more requires skilled teamwork. An expert "bombing-up" squad of 28 men can load 15 aircraft in two hours.

Back at Station Headquarters crews are assembled in the Briefing Room some hours before start of the raid. Seated facing a dais behind which is a blackboard, crews are told their duties for the night.

Bomber captains are allowed considerable latitude in choice of approach to target, since actual flying circumstances cannot be fully foreseen. Details are given, based on "opposition map," of what enemy defenses might be encountered: night fighter planes, ack-ack, balloon barrage.

### TARGET IN RED

Navigators, who also aim the bombs, are given target maps, highly simplified and printed in various colors to denote various types of terrain. Target itself is clearly marked in orange or red; photos of it are shown to the crews, often by enlargements thrown on a screen.

The signal officer then informs the wireless operators of the frequencies to be used, homing and distress signals. Present tendency is for fewer wireless calls to be made except in moments of real emergency. Navigators are finding their way to the target by other means; it has come to be a point of honour not to ask for bearings.

After the weather man gives a report, the armaments officer explains the nature, number and fusing of bombs carried. The whole briefing may last as long as an hour, but it is usually much shorter.

The aircraft itself is flown around the aerodrome for half an hour, and given a last minute instrument check-up by captain and ground crew, with special attention to wireless, electrical and hydraulic systems.

The navigator takes aboard a green canvas satchel for his gear: signal cartridges for very light pistol, flashlight, and "flimsies," on which is typed the procedure to be adopted if plane is lost and requires wireless aid. These are made of rice paper, so that they can be eaten in emergency. Also packed are drawing material, course and speed calculators, log book, maps, questionnaires to be filled out concerning weather, landmarks, enemy defenses, to be compared with previous data. Finally, there are Astro navigation tables, useful when stars are visible, and giving a skillful navigator a maximum margin of error of no more than eight miles.

After a good meal, crews don flying clothes over regular uniform. These are of great variety; over them a sweater may be worn, and then the Irvine jacket which contains the "Mae West," which can be inflated instantly on reaching water. Silk socks are worn under woolen stockings and flying boots lined with wool. The flying helmet contains the oxygen mask with a tube to be plugged in for oxygen supply. Except for the pilot crews do not usually wear parachutes, but keep them handy on hooks. Just before leaving, paper bags are is-

sued containing whatever rations are obtainable.

Crews are then conveyed to their aircraft. Though the bombers have looked huge enough on the ground in their coats of dull black paint enlivened only by painted code numbers and private insignia, inside there is little space.

### WIRELESS CHECKED

Once at stations, the operator first checks the wireless by speaking to the Watch Office. All signals are repeated sentence by sentence to be sure of proper understanding.

Aircraft are sent off at short-minute intervals. Signal is made to them from the flare path by flashing green or red lights. During take-off and landing periods, an ambulance and crash truck stand by ready for emergencies.

On receiving the green takeoff signal, the pilot opens up his engines, but may keep his brakes on to lift the tail. Whitleys when fully loaded weigh about 16 tons and require 1,000 yds. run to take off. Stirlings, Halifaxes, and Manchesterers weigh much more, but take the same distance run. Soon as the craft is airborne, the wheels and wing flaps are



IN CONTROL ROOM, officers direct landing operations, shouting orders over telephone and with a plan of lighting and runways always before them. (Article and photos courtesy His Britannic Majesty's Stationery Office and Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York.)

**READY FOR  
INSPECTION**



**Give Your Hair a Leatherneck Snap and Smartness—  
Use Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout"!**

**T**HE U. S. MARINE CORPS is famous all over the globe for the military neatness and "snap" of its men and material! Be sure your hair is as "ready for inspection" as your rifle. Use Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout" to help keep hair neatly groomed and handsome . . . to combat the dulling, deadening effects of sizzling sun and soaking shower baths.

Simply apply Vitalis to your lazy scalp and rub briskly. Your scalp loses its tightness as circulation is increased. Yes, and your hair has a good-looking lustre as the pure vegetable oils of Vitalis supplement natural oils of the

scalp. You'll find it's easy to comb—easy to keep in place. And there's not a single trace of an objectionable "patent-leather" look!

Make a daily maneuver of Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout"—get a bottle of Vitalis at the handiest drug or service store as soon as you get a chance. Have a smart-looking, neat-looking head of hair that will highlight your trim appearance on active duty and with attractive dates!

*A Product of  
Bristol-Myers*

**VITALIS**

**AND THE "60-SECOND WORKOUT"**

*Helps Keep Hair Healthy and Handsome*



raised, to streamline the body in the air.

Inside the aircraft there is darkness. The crew uses suitably dimmed hand torches. The wireless operator has an amber light to enable him to write entries in the log. The captain often sends back the order: "Keep your lights down."

In the rear of the fuselage the gunner has settled down into his seat; his parachute is hung up behind him; he has locked the doors of the power operated turret which swings easily in any direction. He tests it by pressing on a pair of handles like bicycle-handles. He loads and cocks the guns. This done, he switches over his "inter-com" and reports to the captain.

After we have crossed the coast, we ask the captain's permission to fire a burst into the sea to make sure our guns are serviceable. At the same time the bombs are made "live."

Crews do not generally talk much over the "inter-com." They are too much occupied. Besides, they wish to save oxygen, which is turned on when the craft has crossed the enemy's coast.

As the bomber draws nearer to the target, more flak becomes visible. From high up it may look like the red eyes of beasts winking from dark lairs. When shells burst close at hand they seem like great flakes and balls of fire. A former favorite used to be the old flaming onions, which rose slowly in strings of red balls.

**CONFUSING THE DEFENSE**

The navigator is now forward, lying or sitting in bomb-aiming position. The crew is tense as the moment of bombing approaches. Presently the navigator says "O.K., turn in." By this time the captain is "jinking"—flying with engines desynchronized to avoid enemy action—or gliding in for the attack. This tends to confuse the defenses, whose sound indicators cannot locate the aircraft.

When making a run the pilot gives his altitude every 200 feet, after announcing, "Opening bomb doors." Then the navigator takes charge. If he wishes the pilot to turn left, he says "Left, left," repeating the word. "Right," however, is spoken only once, so that if static prevents clear reception, the pilot knows that if he heard two words, they were both "Left"; if he heard one, it was "Right."

A gliding attack lasts four or five minutes. Presently the navigator says, "Steady," and the pilot holds the plane fast on its course until he hears, "Bombs gone." Bombs may be dropped either in large bunches or at short intervals. The bomb-sight automatically makes allowance for ground speed of aircraft and windage. Besides hand release, bombs can be released automatically when the plane reaches a certain position indicated on the bombsight. In a gliding attack, the pilot continues to glide in order to leave unheard. Before he can close the bomb doors he has to open the throttle.

After the aircraft has turned for home, there are still flak and searchlights to be encountered. The Germans appear to

use a master light on which clusters of others concentrate.

At the home Flight Station, next door to the Operations Room is the Wireless Room where an operator is always listening in on the allotted frequencies. Most planes now maintain radio silence, through development of a wireless directional aid which does not require signals. A lost ship, however, may radio the home Wireless Room in code, and receive directional help until within a certain distance of the English coast, when direct magnetic bearings can be obtained.

Once near the home station, the aircraft is brought to land by voice from the Watch Office. Bomber pilots are trained in blind flying and landing along the Lorenz beam. A simple system of signals tells him exactly where he is, whether he can see the ground or not. Pilots carrying out this regular daily training are appropriately described as on the BAT flight—Blind Approach Training. In soupy weather the pilot often asks for barometric pressure above the base by which to set his barometer and estimate accurately his altitude.

Meanwhile the various staffs of officers have been waiting through the night, plotting results as they come in, marking them up in colored chalks on the blackboards. If fog descends on a base while planes are absent, they must be signaled to go to another base where weather is clear. Should an aircraft be in distress, lifesaving service is warned, and at sea, lifeboats go at once to the rescue. Crews are provided with a rubber dinghy inflated automatically, which can be shot from an aircraft. The yellow covering to their flying helmets makes it easy to spot them from above.

## CHANCE LIGHTS USED

If several bombers return together from raids, the Watch Office gives the signal for one to land, while others circle the aerodrome at a given height. The angle of glide indicator is set beside the flare path illuminated by Chance lights.

After landing, crews are given a questionnaire by an intelligence officer, in order of their arrival, even though they report that 10-10ths cloud prevented their seeing the target at all.

"Dropped incendiaries just north of drydock . . . couldn't see explosions through the searchlights . . . (the "Scharnhorst" doesn't look so "Gneisenau" . . .) when I dropped the new bomb from 12,000 ft. the whole plane shivered as though a shell had burst near it . . . the moon was wizard."

Then, near dawn, they go to breakfast, and so to bed.

We did not begin to bomb Germany until May, 1940, two months after German raids had killed the first civilian in England. Hitler's accusation that we were the first to bomb civilians is patently absurd, in view of the fate of Rotterdam and Warsaw, where helpless men, women, and children were slaughtered by the thousands.

The general plan was for the RAF, to-

gether with the Royal Navy, to maintain strict blockade of Germany, while Bomber Command was to leap across the protective barrier of enemy armies, strike at vital centres, aluminum and aircraft factories and refineries, and disrupt communications. At first, small bomb weight was dropped, and although some damage was done, the German war machine was not seriously affected. Bomber Command lacked the extra strength to halt it in its tracks.

With the collapse of France, Bomber Command became responsible overnight for what offensive measures were possible, while Coastal Command took charge of defensive activities: sub spotting, convoys, patrols. Fighter Command reorganized, shortly to overthrow the Luftwaffe in the fierce Battle of Britain.

Early Bomber Command targets included Focke-Wulf aircraft works at Bremen, the Ju52 plant at Deichshausen, and homes of the Messerschmidt, in Gotha and Kassel. These attacks aimed to reduce strength of the Luftwaffe and relieve pressure on Fighter Command during the Battle of Britain. It was hoped that bombing of aluminum plants would cut down aircraft production, but the capture of France gave Germany great stocks of bauxite.

## OIL WELL-HIDDEN

The problem of oil targets was even more difficult, for such plants are well hidden in the heart of Germany, too far away for attack during short summer nights. With these targets, one well-aimed or lucky shot may cause a breakdown, while a full-scale attack may cause only temporary dislocation. Attacks on industrial targets were made simultaneously with those against invasion ports, which limited the number of available aircraft. At the same time, Berlin was bombed 35 times during the last half of 1940.

Through the placid waters of the Dortmund-Emms Canal moves a continuous line of barges carrying heavy industrial produce. To block it is to strain perilously Germany's already overtaxed railway system. It is especially vulnerable north of Munster, where two aqueducts carry the canal across the River Emms.

In the middle of August, five Hampdens carrying special type explosives set out to blow up the aqueduct, picking a night of half moon to ensure visibility. The attack was carefully timed so as to drop the special charges at exactly two-minute intervals. Anti-aircraft guns protecting the aqueduct were disposed to form a lane down which attacking planes must fly.

It was decided to attack from very low level in order to make sure hits. One by one the Hampdens went in from the north, the moon shining in their faces and throwing the objective into relief. The first aircraft was hit and the wireless operator wounded; the second was hit and destroyed. The third was set to fire, but before the plane became uncontrollable, the pilot made enough altitude to bail out after the crew, all of whom



## SO PUT YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD!

If you want to be a favorite with slick femininity, brother, you'll pay a lot of attention to face neatness!

And the best way to make sure of face neatness is to use genuine Gem Micromatic Blades. They're made by the makers of the Gem Razor. They're heavier, thicker, super-keen. They shave at skin-level for smooth, easy, longer-lasting shaves.

Avoid "5 o'clock shadow!" by using genuine Gems.



# GEM

MICROMATIC

# BLADES





## Thumbs up for ZIPPO —it always lights

In the crows' nest during a nor'easter or on a motorcycle with a gale in your face, the ZIPPO will light your pipe, or cigarette. You only need one hand for your ZIPPO, nothing to get out of order, permanent wick, extra large fuel supply—and ZIPPO has an unconditional, permanent guarantee.



U. S. ARMY

Also plain \$2.50. With 5 initials \$3.50. If you get your ZIPPO, order from your canteen, post exchange, or ship's store.

**SERVICE MODEL \$3.25** with embossed bronze insignia of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Navy Anchor, Army Wings, Navy Wings, Wings and Propeller, Engineers, etc. Also engraved in color crossed rifles, cannons, or sabres. \$3.25 each post paid.

Send for NEW catalog

**ZIPPO MFG. CO.**  
Dept. 8 Bradford, Pa.

**ZIPPO** Windproof LIGHTER

## Easter Greetings

To  
Marines  
Wherever You  
Are



**KLEIN & MULLER, Inc.**

were made prisoners. The fourth Hampden was hit in three places, but got back to base.

The fifth and last went down the anti-aircraft lane at 200 ft. "After a mo-

ment," said the pilot, "three big holes appeared in the starboard wing. They were firing at point blank range. The navigator directed me on to the target which I could not see, blinded by searchlights, and having to keep my head below cockpit level. At last I heard the navigator say, 'Bombs gone'; I immediately did a steep turn to the right and got away. The carrier pigeon with us laid an egg during the attack."

Besides the holes in the wing, the hydraulic system was shot away so that neither wing flaps nor undercarriage would work. The pilot had to fly round and round the home aerodrome until it was light enough to make a safe landing. Photos showed a large part of the aqueduct blown away, and new dams built to shut off the water as a result of this raid.

Germany's railway system is efficient but complicated, especially in the Ruhr region, where her largest steel and iron works are located, and 84% of her domestic coal is mined. Marshalling yards here are peculiarly sensitive to night attack, since it is then that much sorting is done, and signal lights are essential. Work must stop or be curtailed during raids, and the delay upsets schedules and causes congestion on all lines leading to the yard. Ordinary passenger trains run most erratically, and journeys are made precarious by the regulation that no trains may stop in an area under air raid alarm. Passengers on station platforms see the local train thunder past without stopping. Those on the train are carried miles past their destinations.

## BOMB BLACK FOREST

Another class of target was attacked in September, when incendiary leaves were showered on the Black Forest and the Harz Mountains, where military stores were believed concealed. Their presence was confirmed by numerous explosions indicating that ammunition dumps had been set on fire. Some leaves were picked up by souvenir hunters who put them in their pockets, where they burst into flame.

When early in December, 1940, more aircraft and crews became available, the weight of attack was shifted from isolated targets to general areas of industrial or transport concentration like Düsseldorf and Mannheim. The Mannheim raid was most successful, severance of the water supply causing fires to rage unchecked, and the hydraulic breaking machinery in the yards to break down completely. Cars which normally cleared the yards in 8½ hrs. took seven days, causing severe congestion as far away as Basle, 160 miles distant, and shutting off for a time the coal supply from the Ruhr to Italy, at a loss of 100,000 tons during the winter.

In the heaviest raid on Berlin, great fires were caused by the new bomb, first used against the shipyards at Emden. When it exploded, "houses took to the air," according to the bombing pilot.

Such "area objectives" must be bombed repeatedly because they are so large that

they cannot be put out of action by any one attack. Those who saw artillery barrages laid down on a village in the last war know that to destroy such a target completely, a shell every yard was necessary. Modern bombs are heavier and more powerful, but a large number is still needed for lasting effects. The Germans had to put over an enormous force of bombers in order to obliterate only a part of Rotterdam.

The fog of war, thick as the industrial haze which our pilots report over the Ruhr, often wraps the results of raids in a shroud of mystery. To penetrate it, much skill and patience are needed. Main sources of information are photographs and reports of all kinds, from statements made in enemy and neutral press and radio to tales of returned travellers.

The camera may not lie, but it often does not reveal the whole truth. A bomb may wreak havoc in a building but make only a small hole in its roof, to show on the photograph. The enemy is most skillful in covering up damage; his repair squads are often at work almost before the "all clear" has sounded. After one attack on Bremen he transformed a large block of demolished dwellings into an open square where two days after the raid Christmas trees were being sold. He is expert at camouflage, the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" being festooned with netting, almost sewed to their docks.

The Air Ministry sifts all such reports, passing on only the most reliable to Intelligence, Bomber Command, where they are carefully compared with previous data to see how the evidence fits together to form an intelligible pattern. Every now and then in this long continuous process, details come to light which, like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle falling suddenly into place, reveal something new and unsuspected.

In March of this year, for instance, a report was received that the Hague-Berlin express had been hit directly, with heavy casualties. It so happened that on one night only, a solitary Hampden, groping its way back in thick weather from Berlin where it had failed to find its primary target, dropped its bombs on a railway junction. By checking time tables and pilot's data it was found that the bombs had fallen at the precise moment when the train was due at that junction.

Again, it was learned that the "Bremen" had been on fire for some time and was practically burnt out. Four nights before, a Hampden had raided docks at Bremerhaven, not knowing that the "Bremen" was there, and unable to observe results. These examples show that, on the whole, the system makes for conservative conclusions: damage is under- and not over-estimated. However, little damage can be permanent; the Germans are at least our equals, if not our superiors, in repair work.

Nevertheless, German ports have suffered severely. Kiel has suffered more than any place in Germany. At Bremen the main damage has been in the Focke-Wulf aircraft factories, the Atlas and

Neptune shipyards, where all work was suspended for many months, in oil plants and docks, where fires raged for more than two days, requiring fire fighters from Hamburg, 70 miles away. Casualties have amounted to over 1,000 killed and many thousands injured.

## SUBS BLASTED

In Hamburg itself, cotton, rubber, and oil stocks have been destroyed, a large liner and a naval vessel sunk, subs under construction damaged beyond repair, powerhouses, drydocks, and factories put out of commission. Shipyards there have cancelled all orders, and devastation has been so great that the German Press has advertised for workmen to be employed "on the re-building of Hamburg."

Inland Cologne, Dusseldorf and Hanover have all suffered heavy damage. One-third of the town of Aachen is in ruins. Munster, important railway junction, was bombed five nights straight and twice set on fire end to end so that Germans called it "the unhappy town."

Finally there is the damage wrought in Berlin. By end of October, 1940, the General Post Office had been gutted, and railway services severely disorganized. A month later, the subway had been cracked and a munitions factory closed down and evacuated to Posen. Heavy damage caused to the Siemens works, where thousands are employed, was a bitter topic of conversation. Bombs had also fallen along that superb example of Prussian bad taste, the Sieges Allee, and by April the Unter-den-Linden, heart of Berlin, was severely damaged, the Opera House, the War Museum, and the Royal Stables being hit. Residents near Witzleben station remember the first hit of the new bombs, which in an area of a square mile blew out all windows and took all tiles off the roofs.

## FEAR, ALMOST PANIC

The effect of raids on civilian morale is hard to assess. There are no outward signs of a break, but during early raids there was fear, almost panic, in each town visited by Bomber Command. This gave way to mere annoyance. The recently increased weight of assault has again produced nervousness and apprehension. Germans had been promised by Goering that no enemy aircraft could live long in the air above German soil. When this was proved false, the shock was all the greater. However, they have found the British remarkably accurate in bombing of only military objectives, with corresponding lessening of danger to civilians.

The recent increase in attack by the RAF is explained by the ordinary German citizen as due to the influx of American planes and bombs, not to expansion of the Royal Air Force itself. But it is really the first indication of the fruition of the RAF's long-term plan to rely on quality instead of quantity to blast back the Luftwaffe, to develop ships and



"Heat wave? Nonsense, it's positively chilly...  
I'm using **MENNEN MENTHOL-ICED LATHER!**"



Want a CHAMPAGNE shave? Then try icy-cold Mennen Menthol-iced Lather! Boy, how it cools, soothes...and refreshes! And wilts whiskers. No yank—no pull. Mister...don't let the heat get you down. Get goin' and sing out—"Mennen Menthol-iced for Mine!"

Mennen also makes a swell Lather without Menthol—and a grand Brushless, too.

TRY THE 3-STEP MENNEN SHAVE—SHAVE CREAM—SKIN BRACER—TALCUM FOR MEN

To the Service that's Tops  
in Achievement

# VALLEY FORGE BEER

The Beer that's Tops  
in Taste

ADAM SCHEIDT BREWING CO.  
NORRISTOWN, PA. Since 1854  
Brewers of Rams Head Ale



men for a long-range, heavy-armored bombing program, requiring fliers with high degree of training, resourcefulness and initiative. It is the first sign that,

once the industries of Great Britain and America swing into full stride, nothing can stop our achievement of air supremacy, and therefore victory.

# Marine Corps Institute News

The following courses are now offered by the Marine Corps Institute.  
These courses are given free of charge to all men eligible for enrollment:

## REVISED CURRICULUM — MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE

### Aviation Courses:

MRI Aviation Engines  
MTC Airplane Maintenance  
MTB Aviation Mechanic  
MBB Aviator  
MBC Air Pilot  
MTD Fundamentals of Aeronautical Engineering

### Radio Courses:

EGE Sound Technician  
EGC General Radio  
EHX Practical Radio Servicing  
EGH Radio Operating  
EGF Sound Picture Projectionist

### Drafting Courses:

DZO Draftsman  
SDZ Short Mechanical Drawing

### Telephony Course:

EGB Practical Telephony

### Electrical Courses:

EAQ Practical Electrician  
EAV Elementary Elec. Engineering

### Civil and Structural Engineering:

GAA Civil Engineering  
GCX Surveying and Mapping  
SGCX Principles of Surveying

### Refrigeration Courses:

MSC Fundamentals of Refrigeration  
MSD Refrigeration  
\*SMCH Special Water Distillation  
\*SMCJ Special Refrigeration

### Shop Practice Courses:

MIA Machine Shop  
MIB Toolmaking  
MIH Reading Shop Blueprints  
MIL Gas and Electric Welding

### Automobile Courses:

MXA Automobile  
MXD Automobile Technician  
MXE Auto Elec. Technician  
MXF Automobile Tune-up  
\*SMCA Special Auto Engines  
\*SMCB Special Auto Chassis  
\*SMCC Special Auto Storage Btry.  
\*SMCD Special Auto Electric

\*SMCE Special Auto Ignition and Starting

\*SMCF Special Auto Maintenance

### Internal Combustion Engines:

MRR Diesel Engines  
MRU Internal Combustion Engines  
MRV Gas Engines  
\*SMCG Special Diesel Engine

### Accountancy and Commercial Courses:

BGF Bookkeeping and Business Forms  
BGR Stenographic-Secretarial  
PXA Post Exchange Bookkeeping

### Preparatory Courses:

WI Selected Academic Courses  
IBB 2nd Lieutenant Preparatory  
IHQ Naval Academy Preparatory  
SIAX Warrant Officer Preparatory  
BYH Good English

### Language Courses:

LCQ French  
LIQ Spanish

### Selected Subjects:

3 Arithmetic  
2 Algebra  
15 Plane Geometry  
16 Solid Geometry  
40 Trigonometry  
7 Calculus  
52 Spelling  
17 English Grammar  
10 Composition and Rhetoric  
28 Letter Writing  
31 1st Year Literature  
32 2nd Year Literature and Life

33 3rd Year Literature  
34 4th Year Literature  
18 American History  
19 Ancient History  
20 Medieval History  
38 Shorthand, Gregg  
4 Bookkeeping I  
21 Modern History, European  
42 1st Year Spanish  
43 2nd Year Spanish  
44 3rd Year Spanish  
45 1st Year French  
46 2nd Year French

47 3rd Year French  
35 Physics  
8 Chemistry  
49 Elements of Geology  
14 Physical Geography  
50 Geography  
9 Civics  
13 Economics  
41 Typewriting  
51 Penmanship  
30 Shorthand, Advanced, Gregg  
5 Bookkeeping II

\* These are special short courses without final examinations, for which certificates are awarded.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Please send me information regarding the courses included in the group before which I have marked an X:

<input type="checkbox"/> Accounting	<input type="checkbox"/> Diesel Engines	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade School	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Refrigeration
<input type="checkbox"/> Automobile	<input type="checkbox"/> Drafting	<input type="checkbox"/> High School	<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Water
<input type="checkbox"/> Aviation	<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Lt.'s Prep.	<input type="checkbox"/> Distillation
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Naval Academy	<input type="checkbox"/> Shop Practice	<input type="checkbox"/> Warrant Officer's
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> French and Spanish	<input type="checkbox"/> Prep.	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Motor Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> Prep.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ RANK \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_





## Across the Editor's Desk

**THREE MONKEYS:** Our unofficial emblem should become those proverbial three monkeys, No See, No Hear and No Talk. No Talk, particularly, should be remembered daily. It's easy to attach too little importance to our daily work; we do things everyday which to us and those with whom we work are routine. They may not be routine to some one on the outside. Your slips of the lip may cause serious trouble. Particularly important as restricted information is troop movements. Even your family should not be informed. Get yourself a poker face and keep it for the duration. What we know we know; don't tell the other fellow.

**NEW PAY BILL:** The Senate Military Affairs Committee has reported favorably on the new pay bill. It will abolish the \$10 per month bonus to those with more than a year's service, will raise all base pay. In the commissioned grades, only second lieutenants and brigadier generals will be affected. Biggest raise goes to the private, who will draw \$42. Senate is expected to act favorably on bill.



"We are looking for a wounded American marine. Have seen?"

COLIN ALLEN

# Winsome



... like a  
**GRIFFIN** shine



On skirt patrol, you and a gob sight a wren at the same time. You look pretty snappy—but so does he.

Now, which one is she gonna let convoy her... the guy with the GRIFFIN shine, or one with crummy shoes?

Chances are, though—since GRIFFIN outsells all other brands of shoe polish combined in the Services—all your competition will have GRIFFIN shines. Well, at least, if *your* shoes have that bright, long-lasting GRIFFIN shine, you got the same advantage—and what Marine ever asked for more than an even break?

The can with the easy opener costs only 10¢ at all post exchanges and ship's stores.



## GRIFFIN

The Service Shine Since 1890

## THE GAZETTE

As of March 9, 1942, the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps was 73,628 regulars and 33,469 reserves, a total of 107,097, which indicates a net increase of 10,401 since February 9, 1942.

### MARINE CORPS ENLISTED

QmSgt. Philip Weinberg—to MCB, San Diego.  
QmSgt. George O. Gedicks—to Air Base Gr. Two.  
Corp. Robert E. Saccone—to 1st Div.  
StSgt. Loomis E. Hales—to MAD, Jacksonville.  
Sgt. Jesse Hanton—to MAD, Jacksonville.  
Sgt. Donald J. Cooley—to MAD, Jacksonville.  
Sgt. Edward J. Wine—to MAD, Jacksonville.  
Corp. Kenneth R. McGowen—to MAD, Jacksonville.  
Corp. Joseph T. Rabbitt—to MAD, Jacksonville.  
Sgt. Robert B. Cunningham, Jr.—to US Duty.  
StSgt. George F. Krell—to Quantico, 1st MR Bn.  
StSgt. Tony J. Searth—to 1st Div.  
QmSgt. Wilbur F. Gorsuch—to Quantico.  
SupSgt. Willie W. Brock—to Quantico.  
Sgt. Joseph F. Meisner—to MB, Quantico, 1st MRB.  
Sgt. Clyde H. McClain, Jr.—to 2nd MR Div.  
Corp. John P. Greer—to MCB, San Diego.  
MTSgt. Omer C. Adams, Sr.—to MCAS, Quantico, Va.  
MTSgt. Walter R. Giles—to 1st MAW, FMF.  
Corp. Samuel J. McDowell, Jr.—to 1st Div.  
Corp. Benjamin W. Henderson—to MB, NAS, Cape May.  
Corp. John D. Barrantine—to 1st Div.  
Sgt. Geo. F. Hull—to 1st MR Div.  
Corp. Roy L. Roberts—to Dunedin.  
Corp. Anthony A. Pavlock—to Dunedin.  
TSgt. Buford L. Dale—to 2nd Div.  
Corp. Charles E. Weir—to A&I Messenger.  
Corp. David A. DelVecchio—to 1st Div.  
Corp. Edwin E. Sublett—to Lakehurst.  
MTSgt. Arthur H. Lilly—to Parris Island.  
Corp. Charlie S. Hogan—to USS "South Dakotas."  
Sgt. Ernest L. Swails—to Jacksonville.  
Corp. Thomas Burden, USMCR, Disapproval.  
Sgt. Herbert W. Greene—for South Dakota.  
Corp. Jack E. Griffin—for South Dakota.  
Corp. James H. Hill—to F I for 5th Art GR.  
QmSgt. Andrew J. Stokes—NYd, Mare Island.  
PISgt. Ernest Rosner—for South Dakota.  
Sgt. James P. Sparrow—to MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.  
PISgt. Paul W. Chambers—to Parris Island.  
Sgt. Maj. Benjamin F. Hearn, Jr.—to Parris Island.  
GySgt. Charles A. Dempsey—to Quantico.  
StSgt. Grady F. Smith—to MB, New River.  
MSgt. Adial P. Greer—to MB, New River.  
Sgt. Louis C. Smoak—to MB, New River.  
Sgt. James H. Wayne—NTS, Great Lakes.  
Sgt. Clarence C. Puckett—to MB, Quantico.  
Corp. John L. Mallory—to NYd, Wash.  
Sgt. Donald F. Herring—to PMB.  
Corp. Joel E. King—to PMB.  
GySgt. Doyle A. New—to Boston.  
Corp. Joseph B. Macelunas—to Dunedin.  
Sgt. Maj. Morris Fisher—MB, Parris Island.  
Corp. Rogers L. Hozan—to SRD, New Orleans.  
Corp. Kenneth F. McGrath—to ERD, Phila.  
Sgt. Felix G. Restaino—to B, NYd, Phila.  
Sgt. Theodore C. Roy—to Quantico.  
Sgt. Herbert S. Gibson—to 2nd MR Brig., 3. Light B.  
Stf. Sgt. John M. Sodd—to Miami.  
Stf. Sgt. Wallace O. Olaker—to Amphibious Force, Pa. Fleet.  
Corp. Robert B. Tuttle—to P. Sig. Bn.  
Corp. Louis T. Zulock—to MB, Quantico.  
StSgt. Thomas H. Lawyer—NAD, Iona Island.  
Corp. William R. Topping—to MB, NYd, Boston.  
Sgt. Alexander W. Ciborowski—to Pensacola.  
Sgt. Maj. Samuel C. Dean—to Quantico.  
Sgt. Maj. A'ban H. Uhlman—to Quantico.  
Sgt. Maj. Max M. Goldberg—to Quantico.  
GySgt. Noah C. Reeves—to Parris Island.  
StSgt. Clinton D. Bartlett—to Quantico, PMB.  
Corp. Thomas J. Hartman—to MB, Quantico.  
Corp. Clyde E. Penn, Jr.—to MB, NPF, Indianhead.  
Corp. Phillip J. Colella—to Parris Island.  
Corp. Victor A. Schatz—to Parris Island.  
StSgt. Samuel J. Bailey—to San Diego, 2nd Brig.  
Corp. Robert H. Millard—to San Diego, 2nd Brig.  
Corp. Charles L. Judice—to PM, DoP.  
Corp. Francis H. Conant—to MCAS, Parris Island.  
Sgt. John W. Lenahan—to Quantico, PMB.  
Corp. August L. DeWilde—to Quantico, PMB.  
Sgt. William J. Dinan—to Quantico, PMB.  
StSgt. Robert L. Waybourn—to Quantico, PMB.  
StSgt. James H. Wall—to PMB.  
Sgt. James A. Busse—to MCAS, Quantico.  
StSgt. Benjamin A. Phipps—to 1st MAW.  
StSgt. Woodrow W. Witherspoon—to 2nd MAW.

QmSgt. John F. Pearce—to MB, Wash.  
StSgt. Charles O. Meek—to PI for BB S.  
Sgt. Thos. F. Korner—to PI.  
PMSgt. William M. McMakin—9th MAR.  
Sgt. Joseph V. Mortillaro—to 2nd MR Div.  
StSgt. Albert O'Banion—to 2nd MR Div.  
SupSgt. Nax C. Taylor—to MB, Quantico.  
MGSgt. Henry M. Bailey—to MB, Quantico.  
Sgt. Joseph T. R. Rosvadosky—to MB, NYd, Portsmouth, N. H.  
1stSgt. Arthur S. Hott—to MB, NAS, Pensacola.  
StSgt. Richard A. Steen—to NAS, Miami, Fla.  
StSgt. Doll R. Stizel—to NAS, Miami, Fla.  
Corp. Henry R. Robinson—to MB, NOB, Norfolk.  
Corp. Harold G. McKenna—to 9th Def. Bn.  
PISgt. Sidney W. Platt—to USS "S. Dakota."  
QmSgt. Percy W. Robbins—to 1st Div.  
Sgt. Edward J. Doyle—to MB, Washington, MCI.  
Corp. Morris Brown—to MB, NYd, Portsmouth, Va.  
Corp. Weston Herbert—to 1st Div.  
Corp. William E. Clarke—to 1st Div.  
Corp. Benjamin D. Erskins—to BAD-2.  
Corp. Charles A. De Yoe, Jr.—to NEPA, Phila.  
SupSgt. William W. Brock—to Quantico.  
TSgt. Herman H. Jones—to Quantico.  
Corp. Wilfred L. Stevenson—to Pensacola.  
SupSgt. William H. Posey—to 9th Def. Bn.  
StSgt. Luther P. Waites—to 9th Def. Bn.  
StSgt. Robert F. Garison—to 9th Def. Bn.  
Corp. Stephen Russin—to MCB, NOB, San Diego.  
PISgt. John C. Haynos—to Quantico.  
Corp. Merle L. Sowers—to 2nd Mar.  
Corp. Ralph R. Stanley—to MB, Parris Island.  
StSgt. Thomas J. Owens—to Charles, S. C.  
Sgt. Romulus S. Ange—to 9th Def. Bn.  
Sgt. Russell J. Rose—to 1st MR Div.  
Sgt. Henry B. Anthony—to Pensacola.  
Corp. William Dembrowski—to Dunedin.  
Corp. Gene D. Fox—to MB, NOB, FFI.  
StSgt. Lawrence H. Moore—to 1st MR Div.

### PROMOTIONS

#### TO SERGEANT MAJOR:

Craft, Robert H. (A&I)  
Shipman, Walter J.  
(Off. of Comdt.)  
White, Francis L.  
Butler, Arville W.  
Clark, Charles G.  
Cruikshank, David E.  
Gaynor, Leon J.  
George, Edward  
Hartel, Robert T.  
English, Joe A.  
Mayer, Edward F.  
Mudd, Clud A.  
Reeves, William G.  
Simmons, Lionel E.  
Sparks, William W.  
Taylor, Don  
Towsend, Wm. L. M.  
Tyson, Hoke S.

#### TO MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT:

Ruiz, Eugene J.  
Wilkinson, Harles L.  
Barnhill, Sidney H.  
Beadin, William L.  
Carden, Harvey B.

#### TO MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT:

Bowman, Lucian J.  
(COMM)  
Dillman, George E.  
(AVIA)  
Fritts, Chester H.  
(COMM)  
Godwin, John C.  
(COMM)  
Hyde, Donald M.  
(MCI)  
Parker, Howard H.  
(AVIA)  
Turnage, William G.  
(AVIA)  
Kelly, Paul A.  
(COMM)  
Steele, Morris (HQMC)

#### TO QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT

Gosselin, John R.

#### TO PAYMASTER SERGEANT:

McMakin, Wm. M., Jr.

#### TO FIRST SERGEANT:

Morris, Howard E.  
(Off. of Comdt.)  
Saunders, Norman  
(A&I)  
Mather, Perrey D. (Off. of Comdt.)  
Graves, Hubert  
Williams, John G.

#### TO GUNNERY SERGEANT:

Zucker, Abraham  
Thomas, Harold J.  
Sparling, Wilson H.  
Rothfuss, Raymond A.  
Poa, William G.  
Bulowski, Stanley P.  
Christian, Harold P.  
Harrison, Willie S.  
Horyna, Charley  
Jessen, Ernest J.  
Kelly, Frank J.  
Livelsberger, Chas. K.  
Moore, Floyd E.

#### TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT:

Newman, Charles S.  
(COMM)  
Pettigrew, Thomas B.  
(QM)  
Post, Carlton L., Jr.  
(PAY)  
Reynolds, Lionel S.  
(COMM)  
Barlow, Walter S.  
(COMM)  
Bell, Robert H.  
(COMM)  
Blassee, Bernard R.  
(COMM)  
Blevins, Robert  
(AVIA)

Reber, John J.  
(COMM)  
Slack, Richard J.  
(QM)  
Stewart, Richard E.  
(COMM)  
Sweet, James C. (QM)  
Thompson, Douglas  
(COMM)  
Turcotte, Theodore W.  
(PAY)  
Knight, Archie L.  
(QM)  
Kirkland, Amos E.  
(COMM)  
Jones, Claves (QM)  
Johns, Gerald L.  
(COMM)  
Dempey, Ralph P.  
(COMM)  
Anderson, Isaac M.  
(MCI)  
Anderson, Allan C.  
(MCI)  
Nizz, Jacob W. (MCI)  
Salerno, Manuel M.  
(MCI)  
Brown, Clarence E.  
(MCI)  
Adams, Omer C., Jr.  
(AVIA)  
Bonson, James N.  
(PAY)  
Dale, Buford L.  
(PAY)  
Davis, William A.  
(QM)  
Faul, Harrison P.  
(COMM)  
Gass, Edward (QM)  
Gehrke, William E.  
(QM)  
Glowa, John (COMM)  
Goss, Gerald E.  
(COMM)  
Greenway, Robert J.  
(COMM)  
Grimes, Bill E. (PAY)  
Harrington, Howard  
W. (COMM)  
Hill, Roy T. (COMM)  
Holland, Charles J. W.  
(COMM)  
Lees, Wesley E.  
(COMM)  
Meeks, Howard J.  
(QM)  
Moore, Seward L.  
(COMM)  
McGuire, John H.  
(COMM)  
Nasin, Edward R.  
(PAY)

#### TO SUPPLY SERGEANT:

Taylor, Max O.  
Roberts, Charles E.  
Harpold, William C.  
Young, Daniel J.

#### TO PLATOON SERGEANT:

Hale, Arthur M.  
Pearman, Frank L.  
Sambraio, Mitchel J.  
Schaeffer, Floyd D.  
Seal, Cecil O.  
Shoberg, Harold A.  
Spadaro, Samuel A.  
Sponner, Alex  
Stechow, Robert H.  
Yoder, Walter A.  
Shifter, Ernest  
Adamitis, Joseph  
Akemon, John  
Amos, Raymond L.  
Caltrider, Desil R.  
Catalano, John  
Cinch, Joseph A.  
Cox, Leslie L.  
Dowda, Gordon L.  
Fletcher, Walter E.  
Porte, Tony  
Garrett, Emil  
Gonne, Frederick W.  
Graham, Robert R.  
Gresham, Austin M.  
Hall, Perry T.  
Hange, Herman J.  
Hays, Robert T.  
Hopper, John A.  
Jackson, Noel A.  
Landry, Clifford X.  
Larney, Louis R.  
Mayfield, Harold L.  
Montgomery, Woodrow  
W.  
Murphy, Cornelius J.  
McCombs, Edward C.

#### TO STAFF SERGEANT:

Baker, Jesse G.  
(COMM)  
Bates, John T. (QM)  
Boama, Oscar A. (QM)  
Bott, William J.  
(COMM)  
Clark, Charles B.  
(QM)  
Coneaux, Elridge M.  
(PAY)  
Cook, Andrew N., Jr.  
(PAY)  
Dillow, Clifford K.  
(COMM)  
Dodson, Frederick C.  
(COMM)  
Downing, Francis L.  
(COMM)  
Dove, Oliver E.  
(PAY)  
Drake, Sidney E.  
(PAY)  
Earle, Robert H.  
(COMM)  
Eggers, Harold B.  
(PAY)  
Furness, Walter A.  
(COMM)  
Gifford, Clarence C.  
(COMM)  
Hansberry, Dean R.  
(PAY)  
Hilderbrandt, Walter  
J. (QM)  
Larimer, Robert H.  
(PAY)  
Mills, Lester L.  
(COMM)  
Mima, Charles A.  
(COMM)  
Murphy, Robert L.  
(COMM)  
McKernon, James G.  
(COMM)  
Silvers, Frederick R.  
(RECT)  
Zultski, Michael M.  
(RECT)  
Replinger, Robert C.  
(COMM)  
Reinhard, Clarence J.  
(COMM)  
Rice, Eliza L.  
(QM)  
Riebeling, Lloyd A.  
(COMM)  
Stone, Paul W.  
(PAY)  
Swalina, Joseph F.  
(COMM)  
Swindle, Pat  
(COMM)  
Walker, Edgar B.  
(QM)  
Williams, Larry J.  
(COMM)  
Wise, Robert E.  
(COMM)  
Taylor, Eugene A.  
(QM)  
Long, James B.  
(FIRE)  
Leadon, Robert A.  
(PAY)  
Lawrence, Marion F.  
(QM)  
Jameson, Clifford C.  
(COMM)  
Tjaden, Clayton H.  
(MESS)  
Johnson, Leonard A.  
(Off. of Comdt.)  
Crozier, John T.  
(A&I)  
Milton, James A.  
(HQMC)  
Wright, James Nugent  
(MCI) Cler.  
Zawasky, George E.  
(MCI) Cler.

#### TO SERGEANT:

Gernard, Kenneth LeR.  
(A&I)  
Jones, Herman E.  
(HQMC)  
Lukasek, Frank T.  
(LINE)  
Mann, Thomas F.  
(LINE)

George, David M. (HQMO)  
 Petriello, Louis S. (HQMO)  
 Kosiba, Mieczyslaw M. (HQMO)  
 Dunnette, Raymond Y. (HQMC)  
 Scott, Charles R. (HQMC)  
 Gersch, Leo P. (QM)  
 Goodner, Morris D. (QM)  
 Gant, Virgil R. (QM)  
 Flaishman, Glenn E. (FIRE)  
 Finchem, Harold W. (QM)  
 Derzak, George C. (QM)  
 Buff, Howard F. (COMM)  
 Buehler, Walter H. (QM)  
 Brown, George H. (AVIA)  
 Bray, Robert E. (QM)  
 Bleich, Roger L. (AVIA)  
 Bader, Wilmer L. (PAY)  
 Anthony, Robert J. (PAY)  
 Ando, Elmer G. (PAY)  
 Asavik, Einar (QM)  
 Staszewski, Marion J. (LINE)  
 Smith, Harry K. (LINE)  
 Ryan, James J. (LINE)  
 Manning, Wendell W., Jr. (LINE)  
 Luth, Harold L. (LINE)  
 Best, John G. (LINE)  
 Armstrong, Wayne A. (LINE)  
 McDaniel, William H. (LINE)  
 Mokrovich, Charles (LINE)  
 May, Earl "J." (LINE)  
 Self, Edner C. (SHIP)  
 Smith, Donald E. (LINE)  
 Wiese, Edward F. (SHIP)  
 Priest, James R. (SHIP)  
 Cross, James J. (LINE)  
 Clarke, William E. (LINE)  
 Nickel, Frederick J. (A&I)  
 McCarthy, Ray Y. (LINE)  
 Villaret, Paul G., 3rd (LINE)  
 Bingham, William E. (LINE)  
 Ramley, Paul (LINE)  
 Smyth, Edward T. (LINE)  
 Calcagno, Martin J. (LINE)  
 Meenan, William P. (LINE)  
 Mohardky, Edward R. (LINE)  
 Derr, Norbert M. (MCS)  
 Strain, John D. (MESS)  
 Smith, Edd L. (MESS)  
 Cade, George F. (LINE)  
 Carotenuto, John P. (LINE)  
 Carrigan, Charles F. (LINE)  
 Cashwell, Walter F., Jr. (LINE)  
 Gallant, Joseph A. (LINE)  
 Ingles, Tom G. (LINE)  
 Lehman, George J. (SHIP)  
 Lester, Richard M. (SHIP)  
 Little, Billy (SHIP)  
 McCloskey, Raymond F., Jr. (LINE)  
 Miller, Eugene D. (SHIP)  
 Morris, William J. (SHIP)  
 Murphy, John M. (LINE)

Matheney, Clifford K. (LINE)  
 Moore, Garland (LINE)  
 Nader, George J. (LINE)  
 Noble, Howard (LINE)  
 Oleksiak, Lewis C. (LINE)  
 Pyles, George W. (LINE)  
 Rents, William J. (LINE)  
 Shadburn, Cecil E. (LINE)  
 Sharpe, William L. (LINE)  
 Sines, Leonard W. (LINE)  
 Skowran, George (LINE)  
 Depetz, George D. (LINE)  
 Doty, Garnett E. (LINE)  
 Edwards, John J. (LINE)  
 Ehret, Robert K. (LINE)  
 Gardner, Ronald E. (LINE)  
 Gordon, George J. (LINE)  
 Hubbard, Elmer D. (LINE)  
 Hutchison, Homer E. (LINE)  
 Ivick, Joseph F. (LINE)  
 Johnston, Ray (LINE)  
 Kea, Russell A. (LINE)  
 Klinefelter, Fred H. (LINE)  
 Korner, Thomas F. (LINE)  
 Lambert, Leslie P. (LINE)  
 Laszkowski, Thomas F., Jr. (LINE)  
 Lipke, Henry C. (LINE)  
 Albergine, Paul O. (LINE)  
 Bailey, Arvil W. (LINE)  
 Bailey, Sam H. (LINE)  
 Bazilchuk, Victor (LINE)  
 Blanton, John H. (LINE)  
 Bockook, John H. (LINE)  
 Brown, Kenneth W. (LINE)  
 Carlton, Kirby R. (LINE)  
 Carroll, Daniel A. (LINE)  
 Carter, Harold DeW. (LINE)  
 Cowart, Charles E. (LINE)  
 Cox, Albert D. (LINE)  
 Cramer, Charles H., Jr. (LINE)  
 Daugherty, Edward N. (LINE)  
 Hall, Wilbur O., Jr. (PAY)  
 Holloway, Louis "J" (QM)  
 Huskey, Cecil W. (QM)  
 Hutchison, Gerald J. (QM)  
 Karpowski, Bernard J. (QM)  
 Luck, John R. (QM)  
 Martis, Edward C. (QM)  
 Minahan, Eben T. (QM)  
 Morley, Frank E., Jr. (QM)  
 McBride, Frank J. (PAY)  
 Nichols, Ernest D. (AVIA)  
 Oddo, Arthur J. (QM)  
 Overman, Thomas J. (QM)  
 Pool, Wyatt H., Jr. (QM)  
 Porter, Robert P. (PAY)  
 Pritchard, Warren B. (PAY)  
 Rinearsen, Robert A. (PAY)  
 Russell, Johnny H. (FM)



**LIFEBUOY SHAVING CREAM ALWAYS WINS  
 UNDYING THANKS OF TENDER SKINS  
 ITS "STAY-MOIST" LATHER CAN'T BE BEAT  
 FOR SHAVING CLEAN AND CLOSE AND NEAT**



**LIFEBUOY LATHER GIVES  
 A BETTER SHAVE  
 EVEN WITH A DULL  
 BLADE OR IN HARD  
 COLD WATER THAN  
 OTHER, DRIER  
 LATHERS DO**

**LIFEBUOY SHAVING CREAM  
 HOLDS MOISTURE  
 LIKE A CAMEL!**



• Here's the secret of Lifebuoy Shaving Cream's glorious shaving comfort. Its "stay-moist" lather picks up and holds longer more moisture than any other popular shaving cream. Result—tough beards wilt quickly. Tender, windburned skin welcomes close shaves. Try a tube today!

**120 TO 150 SHAVES IN THE BIG RED TUBE**

Okonaki, Chester R. (SHIP)  
 Griffin, Lyle "J", Jr. (SHIP)  
 Hafner, Albert J., Jr. (SHIP)  
 Haigh, Whildyn A. (SHIP)  
 Hall, James E. (LINE)  
 Hassel, Edgar S. (SHIP)  
 Hayes, James G. (LINE)  
 Hodge, Jack "L" (SHIP)  
 Hyde, Joe F., Jr. (LINE)  
 Koupal, Roman R. (SHIP)  
 LaMotte, Jack T. (SHIP)  
 Alakson, Charles L. (SHIP)  
 Aldrich, Clifford G. (SHIP)  
 Bonasiak, John J. (SHIP)  
 Briery, Kenneth V. (SHIP)  
 Clark, Richard T. (SHIP)  
 Cockerill, Lavern S. (SHIP)  
 Davis, Billy J. (SHIP)  
 Davidson, James (SHIP)  
 Estes, Robert H. (SHIP)  
 Smith, Albert (LINE)  
 Stancel, John J. A. (LINE)  
 Thomas, Donald M. (LINE)  
 Wanamaker, George S., Jr. (LINE)  
 Williams, Richard, Jr. (LINE)  
 Wilson, Wayne (LINE)  
 Longastel, Michael (LINE)

Rudnick, Sam (QM)  
 Schultz, Frederick J. (CK)  
 Schuyler, Stuart V. (QM)  
 Sewell, Charles R. (COMM)  
 Simms, William A. (AVIA)  
 Sinatra, Tony P. (QM)  
 Smith, Hugh L. (QM)  
 Smosk, Louis C. (PAY)  
 Stratton, John (AVIA)  
 Thomas, Johnny W. (CK)  
 Thomas, Leroy R. (QM)  
 Waller, Thomas G. (AVIA)  
 Waters, John R. (QM)  
 Watkins, Robert M. (QM)  
 Wayne, James H. (PAY)  
 Willers, George H. (PAY)  
 Wolf, Lloyd A. (AVIA)  
 Davies, Eugene C. (QM)  
 Erhardt, Bruce W. (QM)  
 Hamberger, Maurice T. (QM)  
 Harrison, Nathaniel B. (QM)  
 Houle, James L. (QM)  
 Martin, Clarence R. (PAY)  
 Peacock, Joseph F. (FM)  
 Smith, Elmer R. (QM)  
 Spencer, Bruce (AVIA)  
 Peck, Harvey E. G., Jr. (QM)

(All LINE)

Acivides, George C.  
 Bailey, Roy C.  
 Bailey, David P.  
 Barrett, David W., Jr.  
 Barton, Paul  
 Bishop, Macon L.  
 Bogart, Irvin D.  
 Bowman, Gerald  
 Bradley, William W.  
 Branch, Johnie E., Jr.  
 Brenchley, John M.  
 Brewer, John L.  
 Brock, Reid E.  
 Brunn, Joseph A.

Mazza, Menotti L.  
 Mead, LeRoy W.  
 Meister, Paul E., Jr.  
 Moreland, John S.  
 Morgan, James P.  
 Moore, James A.  
 Murphy, Richard H.  
 Murphy, Sidney M.  
 McNaughtan, Gordon K.  
 Neal, William J.  
 Parson, Harry  
 Payton, Robert J.  
 Pedersen, Eric T.  
 Penner, Max



**TRADE MARK**

**EXPERT RIFLEMAN**



**Marksmanship Badges**  
**Tarnishproof RHODIUM Finish**  
**Extra Keen Die Work**

*Pin and Safety Catch Attachment*

Available in all regulation USMC qualification ratings for the Rifle, Pistol, Automatic Rifle, Bayonet, and other weapons in all approved qualifications.

**At Your Post Exchange or Dealers Everywhere**

ANOTHER **H-H** QUALITY PRODUCT

**Hilborn-Hamburger,**  
 Incorporated  
 15 East 26th Street  
 New York N. Y.

SINCE 1918  
**A. M. BOLOGNESE**  
 TAILOR and HABERDASHER  
 QUANTICO, VA.



**SPEAK UP!** I CAN'T. MY LIP'S CRACKED

**Here's relief for Dry, Chapped Lips**

• Protect your lips against sun and windburn with Lypsil, the smooth, colorless lip pomade. 25¢ at your PX or drug store.

**LYPSYL**

## Johnny get your gun cleaned—right

There are lots of ways to clean a rifle but if you really want to get the primer residue, powder soot, metal fouling and rust out of the grooves—and keep the lands bright and shiny — just get a bottle of Hoppe's No. 9 at your PX Store. Get some Hoppe's Patches too. Here's a combination that's quick and easy — keeps your gun in tip top shape—and makes inspection simple. Write us for your copy of "Gun Cleaning Guide"—it's FREE.



**FRANK A. HOPPE, Inc.**

2305 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.



**Quantico Branch**  
Telephone, Triangle 6  
**Rug Cleaning — Fur Cleaning Storage**

## ATTENTION! LEATHERNECKS

If You Need It — We Have It ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN **MILITARY GOODS**

Also Kaywoodie Pipes, Waterman Fountain Pens, Waterproof Watches, Cameras, Films, Clear Lighters, Lockets, Rings, Bracelets. If you don't see it at the Post Exchange.

Write Us  
**MORRIS STRUHL**  
45 West 23rd Street New York, N. Y.

## Genuine Peter Bain Belts

Shell Cordovan in Cordo-Brown Shade  
PRICE \$4.95

Mailed Prepaid Anywhere in the U. S.  
**SNYDER'S**

114 Broadway San Diego, Calif.

Bryant, Newton D.  
Buckler, Robert E.  
Capraro, Michael C.  
Carter, Charles W.  
Carver, William P.  
Chapman, Thomas A.  
Chevitski, John A.  
Claffey, Edward F.  
Coble, Flournoy E.  
Coffey, Cornelius W.  
Coghlan, Gub  
Colton, Phillip Stacy  
Conrad, Eugene L.  
Darsey, Maurice O.  
Daudert, Alfred Emil  
Davis, Donald R.  
Dean, Francis A.  
Denen, Maynard L.  
Dent, Chauncey R.  
De John, Antonio A.  
Denny, Paul E.  
Depue, Ivan Q.  
Dilschmann, Robert O., Jr.

Dunn, Frank  
Dura, Andrew  
Dziaynski, John, Jr.  
Edmondson, Billie  
Ezzell, Forrest H.  
Fazekas, Frank J.  
Fedora, William  
Foy, James A.  
Frydrych, Steve  
Fuller, Ben H.  
Gargano, Louis  
Gilliam, Francis D.  
Goldweber, Seymour  
Greenjak, Joseph  
Gustafson, Thomas D.  
Haislip, Samuel L.  
Hammons, Ray  
Hargis, James W.  
Hartman, George L.  
Heckman, John E.  
Hillis, Warren W.  
Hollingsworth, Jesse C. L.

Homenick, John  
Hussey, Jasper C.  
Hutchings, Charles A.  
Hutchinson, Edward B., Jr.

Johns, John M.  
Johnson, Walter L.  
Joyner, Lennel  
Kelley, John E.  
Kidd, Arthur F.  
Knappik, Frank C., Jr.  
Koonits, William O.  
Keough, Edmund F.  
Krokosky, Joseph A.  
La France, Norman R.  
Lasky, Joseph  
Lee, Willie F.  
Lewis, Jack H.  
Lewis, Howard R.  
Lloyd, Frank W.  
Lotz, Rudolph, Jr.  
Lowthers, Clinton A.  
Matheny, John W.  
Mauriello, Ugo  
Meeks, Norman W.  
Mendenhall, Ralph W.  
Mims, Brown L.  
Mitchell, Edgar F.  
Mizeak, Peter  
Monahan, Edward J.  
Moller, Arthur O.  
Moore, Doane R.  
Morris, Charles S.  
Muck, Maurice J.  
Murray, Raymond N., Jr.

Nelson, Charles E.  
Norman, Roscoe D.  
O'Farrell, Francis T.  
O'hina, Joseph S.  
Osterberg, Edward P.  
Owens, Homer L.  
Owens, Raymond G.  
Rall, James  
Ranney, Frank  
Ray, Albert R.  
Reddoch, James H.  
Rienick, Frederick R.  
Russell, Matthew Ray  
Santaniello, Dominic N.  
Santowski, Stanley J.  
Searcy, John Hilary, Jr.

Sagars, John W.  
Seraphin, Stephen J.  
Scherer, Irving  
Shaffer, James W., Jr.  
Shields, Grant A.  
Stalnaker, Lionel T.  
Stelmak, Joseph  
Strank, Michael  
Sweet, Archibald G.  
Szymanski, Alex T.  
Sziriski, Zorran Z.  
Tedesco, George M.  
Thompson, David R.  
Toma, Charles, Jr.

Pinegar, Avon L.  
Pittman, Ernest C.  
Phillips, Walter D., Jr.  
Potkonski, Edward F.  
Priesley, John M.  
Puckett, Clarence D.  
Ramsey, George T.  
Rea, Joseph, Jr.  
Restaino, Ernest R.  
Robinson, Johnston, Jr.  
Sakala, John  
Sasser, Sammie S.  
Schamma, John H.  
Schreckengos, Raymond P.

Seaman, Vernon L.  
Selfridge, Guy E.  
Shemkus, William M.  
Siders, Gale W.  
Slattery, James J.  
Smiley, Robert G.  
Smith, George R.  
Sorenson, Burt B.  
Sowell, Lucien N., Jr.  
Stamford, Harry F.  
Stein, Edward G.  
Suter, Martin E.  
Sykes, Marshall A.  
Sypher, James F.  
Tanucci, Camillo A.  
Teegarden, Clifford R.  
Walls, Lloyd E. H.  
Williams, L. D.  
Wrasse, Carl W.  
Wylie, John W.  
Alexander, Leland G.  
Bayberich, Joseph  
Barker, Elmer C.  
Barry, John D.  
Bennett, Dallas R.  
Black, Terrell B.  
Blanchard, John A.  
Blough, Clinton DeW.  
Boyd, Willard  
Bridges, Paul W.  
Brendine, Robert H., Jr.

Bradley, Frank R., Jr.  
Bomar, Charles V.  
Brother, Laurence B.  
Clapp, Earl E.  
Cleary, LeRoy C.  
Cooper, Robert C.  
Coote, Bruce  
Cunha, Ulysses F.  
Curry, Louis E.  
De Caro, Gabriel J.  
DeMarco, Philip J.  
De Vilbiss, Leonard E.  
Floyd, Donald S.  
Ferguson, Lawrence H., Jr.  
Furtado, Martin DaR., Jr.

Gamber, Michael  
Geno, Marion, Jr.  
Godfrey, George T.  
Graham, Jack H.  
Goucher, Richard I.  
Guin, James T.  
Harlow, Wilfred J.  
Herrin, Hilary F.  
Hill, Barton E.  
Hoffman, Murrell J.  
Hoffman, Wilbur E., Jr.

Holtgrave, Virgil H.  
Hotchkiss, Mehrl A.  
Hovey, Milton J.  
Hudson, Thomas P.  
Jaehne, Albert R.  
Hudson, Clifford W.  
Johlin, Lathan  
Jovanovich, George C.  
Joyce, John R.  
Klesca, John S.  
Kinne, William J.  
Kjer, Edwin L.  
Kaminsky, Albert G.  
Klein, Harold G.  
Le Blanc, Louis A.  
Lee, James R.  
Leonard, Harry W.  
Lenz, Norman J.  
Lindberg, Harry M.  
Logeais, Leonard A.  
Lowe, Ernest C.  
Lundy, Correll L.  
Mallie, Adrian  
Marshall, Raymond N.  
Martin, Richard H., Jr.  
May, James L.  
McCoey, Wade C.  
McLary, William V.  
McPherson, Herman L.  
Miller, Arthur D.  
Millhouse, Ward O.  
Moore, Leslie V.  
Murray, Edward V.  
Munn, William J.  
Myers, Richard A.  
O'Bravovich, John  
O'Leary, James J.  
Onderco, Steve A.

Tootle, Charles D.  
Treadwell, James P.  
Trotter, George E.  
Vitka, Stephen J., Jr.  
Wallis, Henry C.  
Ware, Cicero  
Webb, James W.  
Weiner, Joshua M.  
Williams, Ira  
Wiseman, Carl  
Whitmire, Joseph J.  
Wohlfarth, Paul F.  
Young, David O.  
Zinn, Daniel J.  
Adams, Waldo B.  
Britton, Albert L.  
Baker, Claude P.  
Barnett, Fred C.  
Blue, Herbert L.  
Beasley, James D.  
Ball, John R.  
Benavage, Peter  
Bruce, Robert L.  
Bickley, Roy W.  
Brett, Thomas P.  
Batts, Walter R.  
Bond, Willard K.  
Carmichael, Roswell B.  
Czarniak, Joseph E.  
Dantzier, Walter E.  
Deaton, John H.  
Despeghel, Frank  
Dill, Emmett T.  
Downing, Fred E.  
Elmore, James O.  
Ferrari, John C.  
Goshier, Homer S.  
Gorrell, Robert M.  
Grantham, Orange B.  
Hamburg, Thomas V.  
Harris, Emmett J.  
Hawkins, James C.  
Hoffnung, Harold  
Hendrick, Rudolph R.  
Howard, William B.  
Howell, Jack D.  
Huckaby, Thomas D.  
Hudson, Roy W.  
Hope, George F.  
Hughbank, Robert J.  
Jones, Carlton, Jr.  
Jones, Robert C., Jr.  
Kaczmarczyk, Joseph T.  
Langley, J. T.  
Bolger, Harold M.  
Knight, Hoyer  
Mackenzie, Harold L., Jr.  
Magill, Harry W.  
Masterson, John P.  
Matson, Raymond W.  
Matthews, Arthur E., Jr.

## TO CORPORAL: (ALL LINE)

Strockbine, William E.  
Straw, Clayton J. I.  
Stroud, Volley E.  
Swezey, John P., Jr.  
Swoyer, Edwin  
Tagge, Robert E.  
Tarant, Alvin A.  
Tereshinski, Raymond W.  
Thom, Alvin W.  
Thomas, William C.  
Thornton, George  
Thorn, John E.  
Torrence, Glenn A., Jr.  
Totty, William A.  
Travis, George E.  
Tredeanari, Jerome R.  
Turner, Robert F.  
Tyrrpak, Michael  
Vance, Lee P.  
Vanlandingham, Robert N.  
Vaughn, Joseph G.  
Walter, Donald C.  
Warner, Herbert A.  
Washick, Alexander  
Weall, Edward  
Weise, Frederic E.  
White, Walter R.  
White, John M.  
Whitley, Douglas E.  
Wilcox, James H.  
Wilson, Warlick C.  
Wilkins, William L.  
Wierzbicki, Alex  
Williams, Charles L.  
Wood, Joel E.  
Wolff, Roland O.  
Wilmington, William H.  
Yuhase, Albert N.  
Zills, Walter P.  
Pant, Edward J.  
Papale, Frank  
Partlow, Billy O.  
Partusch, Leonard J.

Osterhaus, Wessel W.  
Noble, Emery J.  
Novak, Julius G.  
Pate, Charles S.  
Pate, Kenneth R.  
Peterson, James A.  
Pickhardt, Alfred A.  
Pieper, Edwin K.  
Pikal, Walter S.  
Rettig, Thomas H., Jr.  
Rhyne, Robert L.  
Richardson, William M.  
Rosenberger, Frederick  
Sanny, John L.  
Sass, Donald B.  
Schacht, Roger I.  
Schlag, Alfred  
Schamber, Stanley R.  
Self, Edner C.  
Severson, Lee H.  
Shafanski, Ralmond J.  
Smith, Gene O.  
Smith, Lloyd A.  
Smith, Nathan R.  
Smith, Richard C.  
Solomon, Richard B.  
Spiller, Richard E.  
Spotts, Melvin J.  
Stelter, Raymond A.  
Stillwell, Hobert L.  
Stone, John P.  
Stortz, Stanley F.  
Struble, Frank E.  
Sudnick, Ralph M.  
Talbert, Charlie J.  
Trimble, Frank S.  
Van Alstine, John E.  
Waite, Richard G.  
Waits, J. T.  
Williams, John A.  
Wilson, Clay, Jr.  
Anderson, Edmund J.  
Bergner, Orle Sidney S.  
Chivington, Herbert L., Jr.  
Corkran, Charles V.  
Dionisopoulos, James G.  
Eldredge, William F.  
Fleming, Robert L.  
Ireland, Jack J.  
Iverson, Daniel L.  
Johnson, Howard B.  
Smith, Ronald C.  
Termini, Melvin J.  
Weidner, William D.  
Witherspoon, John C.  
Witherspoon, Thomas S.  
Scarlton, Thomas J.  
Gardner, Harold F.  
Geisinger, Adolph M.

ssel W.  
J.  
G.  
S.  
R.  
es A.  
red A.  
K.  
S.  
H., Jr.  
L.  
William M.  
roderick  
L.  
I.  
ley R.  
H.  
Imond J.  
R.  
C.  
ard B.  
E.  
J.  
A.  
L.  
F.  
M.  
J.  
ohn E.  
G.  
A.  
r.  
and J.  
idney S.  
rbert L.  
es V.  
ames G.  
tm F.  
t L.  
L.  
B.  
C.  
J.  
ohn D.  
omas S.  
and F.  
ph M.  
nd B.  
John.  
L.  
A.  
J.  
L.  
ley J.  
Michael  
alter B.  
L.  
am L.  
B.  
am J.  
ames J.  
A.  
C., Jr.  
C.  
R.  
D.  
S.  
E.  
les D.  
A.  
nd O.  
nd H.  
J., Jr.  
D.  
J.  
J.  
S.  
ECK

Partyka, Walter F.  
Paskus, Vincent J.  
Payne, Clifford D.  
Pearce, Guy M.  
Perkins, Earnest L.  
Phillips, Carl  
Phillips, Wesley L.  
Johnson, Herbert C.  
Jones, Herschel B.  
Morris, Charles A.  
McCormick, George L.  
McCreary, Jack C.  
Kops, Stanley D.  
Skellton, Frank  
Skokowski, Joseph C.  
Smart, Kenneth D.  
Smith, Jack D.  
Smith, Delbert F.  
Smith, James O.  
Smith, Joel S.  
Smith, Thomas J.  
Snyder, Roland L.  
Spaulding, Joseph W.  
Speagle, Lillimon  
Stansel, Orville E.  
Stevens, William M.  
Steele, William R.  
Stewart, William J.  
St. John, Arna C.  
Stowinsky, Fred  
Solomon, Raymond W.  
Sopko, Stephen R.  
Sowers, Leslie G.  
Strand, Bernard R.  
Sullivan, Cornelius J., Jr.  
Taylor, Frank E.  
Taylor, Howard R.  
Teeter, James M.  
Telesca, Giacomo  
Thames, William B.  
Thomas, Rolon C.  
Theberge, Gerard R.  
Thornton, James L.  
Thorpe, Tyrus J.  
Tobin, Francis J.  
Tompkins, Robert W.  
Topping, William R.  
Townley, Courtney A.  
Tullios, Robert  
Turney, Robert R.  
Tveit, James H.  
Ulmer, Jesse W.  
Updegrave, Maurice S.  
Vaughn, Nathaniel C.  
Vesage, Frank T., Jr.  
Victory, William H.  
Waldon, Donald W.  
Walbel, Louis P.  
Weaver, Joel C.  
Webster, H.  
Welsh, Edwin F.  
Welch, Vernon W.  
Pierce, Tom  
Piper, Darrell E.  
Pitts, Bernard  
Pitts, Elmer R.  
Plemmons, Charles J.  
Pooley, Walter E.  
Poole, Paul H.  
Pratka, Andrew  
Pratt, Earl L.  
Presley, Harry V.  
Price, Beryl E.  
Puck, John E.  
Pulliam, Francis L.  
Putt, Charles L.  
Racka, Emil J.  
Rafferty, William F.  
Rafferty, Malcolm G.  
Rabston, Milton J.  
Reeves, Warren J.  
Reilly, John E.  
Reville, Henry V.  
Reznick, Michael S.  
Richardson, John E.  
Riggs, Herbert J.  
Riggins, James L.  
Riggs, Quincy E.  
Rines, Mordock M.  
Robertson, Jessie E.  
Rodrock, Hudson E.  
Rogers, Glenn A.  
Rohlf, Arthur N.  
Rollison, James A.  
Roll, Paul E.  
Rosa, Norman A.  
Rosa, Vernon N.  
Rowe, Emory A.  
Russo, Gaetano F.  
Rusnak, Michael J.  
Ryan, William F.  
Sager, Howard A.  
Sak, Hoyt W.  
Sandford, Pratt  
Sandler, Irving I.  
Sauve, Frederick P.  
Saxton, Edward S.  
Scott, Wallace E.  
Seufert, Paul J.  
Seymour, Gilbert E.  
Simmons, Daniel Q.  
Simpson, Heuland M.

Hinman, Burritt H., Jr.  
Claffy, Arthur  
Conk, William P.  
Fitzpatrick, Elza P., Jr.  
Haldeman, John A., Jr.  
Kerens, Jack  
Kish, John  
Klapps, Peter P.  
Kling, Lawrence C.  
Kovalich, George J.  
Lausier, Erick  
Lawson, Edward R.  
Lang, Ernest J.  
Layman, Lewis S.  
Leerst, Melvin J.  
Kelley, James P.  
Legg, Fred L.  
Lepo, John  
Leukaneck, Stephen, Jr.  
Lilly, Dennis W.  
Adams, David H.  
Akeley, Hall C.  
Aldridge, Clarence R.  
Alexander, Mitchell H.  
Appleton, Billy  
Arnold, Clarence M.  
Arnold, Daniel W.  
Ballard, Lenard E.  
Bannister, George R.  
Barnes, Joseph M.  
Barber, Ormand E.  
Barnowsky, Raymond C.  
Bella, Charles C.  
Bias, James D.  
Bielanski, John I.  
Bissell, George H.  
Bodiford, Elmer C.  
Brenton, Thomas J.  
Bright, James R.  
Brockhurst, Edmund A.  
Brown, Harold R.  
Bruesser, Leonard E.  
Bush, Ray A.  
Campbell, James G.  
Carrigan, Paul J.  
Casavant, Armand R.  
Castelline, Gerald R.  
Charles, Foye T.  
Chase, Kenneth  
Ciesielski, Stanley, Jr.  
Closson, William H.  
Cooper, Truitt E.  
Coble, Paul W.  
Colby, James H.  
Collins, Homer J.  
Coll, Arthur H.  
Conrad, Forrest E.  
Costello, Frank P.  
Cox, William H.  
Culler, James C.  
Curry, Harold M., Jr.  
Dakins, Anthony C.  
Dawson, Norman  
Debie, Carl S.  
Dennis, Charles R.  
Di Pietroantonio, Lawrence A.  
Doorenbos, Aarend M.  
Doxtator, Henry R.  
Durbin, Walter  
Dunn, Earl E.  
Dunn, Ronda W.  
Duncan, Rea E.  
Dworkinski, Nicholas  
Duffy, William F.  
Erickson, Casimere  
Erwin, Julius L.  
Erwin, Eugene E.  
Edgar, James F.  
Evans, David E.  
Falbo, Peter J.  
Faulkner, Ray M.  
Feltman, James D.  
Fennessy, Mark P.  
Fontaine, Lionel R.  
Forkin, William F.  
Fox, John M.  
Frederick, Karl E.  
French, Robert A.  
Fuliek, John L.  
Fulford, James E.  
Fuqua, Calvin L.  
Gaines, Charles H.  
Garrett, James R.  
Gatta, Dominick A.  
Gelzer, Aaron L.  
Antoine, George E.  
Beall, Joseph A.  
Bear, Eugene F.  
Belohlavek, Charles  
Bershardt, Herbert W.  
Bohrer, Paul C.  
Bostick, Elbert S.  
Braddock, Wilbur R.  
Brown, Malcolm W.  
Brown, Milo F., Jr.  
Bruno, John S.  
Cogliano, Andrew A.

Petrie, Charles  
Phelan, Charles H.  
Pipkin, John F.  
Pitta, Oliver E.  
Pitman, Don R.  
Plonowski, Charles P.  
Polakowski, Casimir R.  
Powell, William J.  
Powers, Ishmeal  
Poznar, Paul S.  
Prezzi, John A.  
Price, Raymond J.  
Rader, Harry J.  
Rakar, John J.  
Rebana, Alfred J.  
Reckus, William F.  
Rhoden, William M., Jr.  
Rietmann, Walter C.  
Robertson, James E.  
Robb, John A., Jr.  
Roebuck, Albert M.  
Rossi, Robert J.  
Rozier, Walter G., Jr.  
Rutkowski, Stanley T.  
Schening, Richard J.  
Scott, Dane W.  
Schaffern, Johnnie J.  
Scott, Raymond A., Jr.  
Schaffner, Donald E.  
Schroeder, Howard B.  
Sedinger, James  
Self, Thurman B.  
Sewell, Richard T.  
Sheridan, Joseph L., Jr.  
Shereika, Ferdinand W.  
Shoemaker, Willie C., Jr.  
Shumate, Cecil O.  
Siderman, Henry  
Simo, John  
Slezak, John J.  
Sloan, James, Jr.  
Smith, Charles A.  
Smith, John F.  
Smith, Robert S.  
Smith, Noel M.  
Snyder, Milford J.  
Souza, Joseph D. S. C.  
Sparks, Charles B.  
Stauffer, David A., Jr.  
Steffanie, Andrew J.  
Stimpel, Vernon C.  
Smith, Tru H. C.  
Littlejohn, David J.  
Long, Nicholas P.  
Long, Boyd T.  
Lotay, Charles  
Lowa, Wallace Y.  
Lucarino, Rocco J.  
Ludy, Harrison E.  
Mantas, Michael  
Marquis, Louis G. A.  
Marinucci, Daniel M.  
Marcus, Robert  
Mayo, Dominick M.  
Marcello, Edward J.  
Maruchean, Louis M.  
Mealey, Charles A.  
Meschke, Alvin H.  
Miglin, Charles W.  
Minaki, Joseph J.  
Miller, Thurman I.  
Mixon, James W.  
Moats, Stanley D.

Crockford, Edward T.  
Cusack, William J.  
Czajkowski, Peter F.  
Daly, Joseph F.  
Deedrick, Warren W.  
Dila, Cassius E.  
Doncher, John B.  
Filosa, Robert W.  
Foley, Bert T.  
Gibson, Warren "G"  
Givens, Loyd E.  
Giniel, Stanley  
Gorski, Henry A.  
Gow, James S.  
Green, Verlin E.  
Krystyan, Christopher  
L'Abbe, Wilfred E.  
Landman, Robert N.  
Lantz, Raymond C.  
Lewis, Emory P.  
Lindsay, Richard D.  
Lyko, Joseph A.  
Lynch, Buck L.  
Lyons, Thomas  
Maceiunas, Joseph B.  
Macia, Garland F.  
Macisak, Stephen  
Mahoney, Paul T.  
Malyerch, Mike  
Marangi, Max A.  
Marks, Robert C.  
Marshall, Otis L.  
Maudrell, David J.  
Max, William A.  
Meiller, Merle A.  
Miller, Celestine  
Mitchell, James P.  
Mollinari, Louis J.  
Morgan, Roy E.  
Morrow, William K.  
Muise, Clayton L.  
Mullis, William F.  
Mundy, James E., Jr.  
Munson, Johan A.  
Munkley, John  
Myrick, Harold L.  
McCarthy, John F.  
McCloud, Wallace W.  
McCollum, Warren H.  
McDonnell, James L.  
McFarlane, Thomas  
McGaughy, Charles W.  
McGee, Clifford L.  
McGuire, James P., Jr.  
McKinney, Jimmie H.  
McPeck, Ross L.  
McTeer, Charles J.  
Nalevanko, Charles L.  
Neeley, Floyd J.  
Nichols, Elmer F.  
Nichols, Harry A.  
Niederberg, Elmer J.  
Nightingale, Earl C.  
Norgard, Svend  
Noteman, James M.  
Oakman, Richard H.  
Oblachinski, Stanley  
O'Boyle, William J., Jr.  
Oden, Harold T.  
Oldakowski, Ben P.  
Greb, Beauford D.  
Griffith, Neal J.  
Grizzle, "J" "B"  
Guglielmo, Domenic F.

Morgan, Louis H.  
Mobley, Francis E.  
Moore, James N.  
Morris, Paul R.  
Moskowitz, Elmer  
Mulsow, Manfred O.  
Munson, Arthur W.  
Musolino, Anthony F.  
McDonald, Patrick  
McHugh, Charles W., Jr.  
McEnery, James F.  
McGinley, Neil F.  
McKeown, Samuel W.  
McLeod, Donald W.  
Nash, Clifford A.  
Nuetsel, John F.  
Ogletree, James J.  
Oran, Alexander J.  
O'Neill, Thomas E.  
Owens, William E., Jr.  
Overby, Denzel  
Narkon, Stanley  
Mazelis, Edward A.  
Mobley, Frank W.  
Murrell, Lafayette M.  
Padgett, Murphy  
Page, Samuel H.  
Panetski, Charles E.  
Pearsall, Winford J.  
Griffin, James B.  
Gross, Donald M.  
Groff, Andrew M.  
Gross, Stanford O.  
Gura, Joseph  
Guyer, Charles T.  
Guzewich, Gerald S.  
Hart, Francis  
Hall, Martin B.  
Hall, Robert B.  
Hatchell, Neal A.  
Hatfield, Lawrence L.  
Hendershot, Homer T.

Gupill, Clarence W., Jr.  
Guppy, Ralph H., Jr.  
Hall, Frank E., Jr.  
Haluchak, Alex  
Hardgrove, James W.  
Harper, Braxton B.  
Harris, James O.  
Harris, John W.  
Harrison, Ansel  
Hayberg, Frank O.  
Headley, Herbert O.  
Hefner, James E.  
Hegney, Edward J.  
Heller, Leo F., Jr.  
Hendershaw, Arthur J.  
Herderson, Lucius Q., Jr.  
Hennigar, Bob C.  
Hetsel, Ralph C.  
Hewitt, Joseph M.  
Hewitt, Robert G.  
Highland, Owen E.  
Hiscock, Joseph W.  
Hoy, James A., Jr.  
Holland, Ernest W.  
Honecutt, Raymond J.  
Hubbard, Delbert E.  
Huffman, Henry A.  
Hurt, Herman  
Hurt, Dan W.  
Hyttinen, Martin H.  
Irion, James G.  
James, Stanley D.  
Jarfas, Henry E.  
Jeffrey, Maurice F.  
Johnson, Frank G.  
Johnson, Richard W.  
Jones, Carl  
Jones, Norman P.  
Joslin, Mathew L.  
Kaminski, Florian F.  
Kaplan, Henry  
Kelley, "O" "Q"

THRIFTY DRINK...



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Made only by Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y.

FOR THIRSTY PEOPLE

Bottled locally by Authorized Bottlers from coast to coast.

"SAVINGS"

A Savings Account is the Foundation of SECURITY

Whether you stay in the service or return to civil life a need for ready cash is inevitable. Open an account so that when that need arises you will know what it means to—

"Have money in the bank."

The First National Bank

of Quantico, Va.

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

1364 CONNECTICUT AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.





# S. W. RICE, CORP.

## HAND TAILORED MARINE UNIFORMS

• UNSURPASSED IN •

Service — Quality — Price

PENSACOLA, FLA. ANNAPOLIS, MD.  
QUANTICO, VA. BALTIMORE, MD.

Gwinn, Paul Jones  
Haas, Richard Michael  
Haislip, William  
Freeman  
Halpin, Alfred Vincent  
Hamilton, Floyd James  
Hamm, Randolph  
Hansen, Harold  
Hjortenberg  
Hanson, Sando R.  
Chapman, Thomas Lee  
Harris, Jack Edward  
Hart, Joseph Francis  
Haskins, Jennings B.  
Hatcher, Lilburn D.  
Hatfield, Elbert Cecil  
Hay, Eugene Thomas  
Headlund, Irving C.  
Heinze, Roland Vernon  
Hendricks, Lewis  
Smith, Jr.  
Henkel, Haller H.  
Henn, George Fredrick  
Hennes, Herbert  
Edward  
Herndon, Wilber Nelson  
Hill, Thomas Wilson  
Hines, Michael, Jr.  
Hite, Roger Thomas  
Honca, Emmitt Robert  
Hontz, Elias Daniel  
Hopkins, Charles  
Thomas, Jr.  
Hubley, John William  
Hughes, Joseph William  
Hurston, Charles J.  
Incosky, Francis James  
Iozzia, Salvatore  
DeLuca  
Isbell, William David  
Jabo, Stephen  
Jackson, Thomas Carter  
Janis, Edward Bernard  
Jappe, Fritz John  
Johnson, Paul Henry  
Johnson, Stuart  
Edward  
Jones, Floyd Ray  
Jones, Steven Augustus  
Joynier, James Barnard  
Kalivinsky, Anthony J.  
Kazlouski, Charles J.  
Kester, Quentin  
Pershing  
Keyes, Donald Charles  
Kime, Lyle Henry  
Kinzer, Dean Buford  
Kiser, Thomas Virgil  
Kleason, Edward  
Gordon  
Kolb, Norbert James  
Komarnicki, Joseph  
Komet, Stanley Joseph  
Kominick, Joseph John  
Krueger, Harold  
August  
Lackey, Roy Lee  
Knickelbine, James  
Fred  
Ladd, Fannie Black  
La Deaux, Grand  
Berton  
La Maie, Earl Leon  
Languelin, Clarence  
Charles  
Largent, Orestes Thomas  
Leslie, Lyle Dean  
Little, Joseph Dolson  
Logsdon, Edmund  
Bernard  
Lowe, Jack Adair  
Luna, Lloyd Grady

Tomkiewicz, Joseph  
Edward  
Toon, William Marquis  
Tosch, Robert William  
Townarnicki, John  
Francis  
Tresco, Michael  
Archangel, Jr.  
Tymensky, Leo Bernard  
Unsell, William Henery  
Czaskowski, Joseph  
Daniel  
Vernot, Johan  
Veronee, John Howard  
Didic, George Richard  
Vitch, Simon  
Vonkhon, Harry  
Bayard  
Walejszys, Anthony  
Walence, Henry  
Edward  
Walker, Erwin  
Raymond  
Wall, Ray Bennett  
Ward, George Arthur  
Warren, William  
Winfred  
Weatherford, Robert  
Lee  
Webb, Reddin  
West, Francis  
Wheeler, Woodrow  
Wilson  
Whidden, Leslie Seth  
White, Robert Floyd  
Wich, Norman Andrew  
Wilmski, Matthew  
William  
Wilkes, Oscar Leon  
Williams, Charles  
Wilford  
Williams, James  
Walker, Jr.  
Williams, Leo Hiram  
Williamson, Thomas  
Gorman  
Wilson, Fred Earl  
Winkelmann, Arthur  
Theodore  
Wisembaker, Lawrence  
A.  
Witkowski, Stanislaus  
Wolfe, Francis Xavier  
Wood, Charles Oliver  
Dricht, Virgil James  
Wrykowski, Joseph  
Andrew  
Zeller, Edward Stanley  
Zirkle, Emerson Walden  
Hehir, James Joseph  
Graham, Jack  
Musselman, Frank  
William  
Baron, Bernard Frank  
Deleise, Roger Joseph  
Simonsavage, Charles  
John  
Shaffer, Hugh  
McMullen  
Krasinski, John Frank  
Merritt, Alfred Hilton  
Loper, Oliver  
Young, David James  
Cohon, Jack Arnold  
Hastings, Dale Eugene  
Marinelli, Nicholas R.  
McCullough, Aubrey  
Lee  
Policello, Philip  
Salser, Furber Fulton  
Cooper, Robert Lee  
Flood, Warren Kinkaid  
Jones, Linwood Barnett  
Reece, Wayne William

McFarlin, Dan R.  
Nobles, Elsey S.  
O'Brian, Perry C.  
O'Grady, John J., Jr.  
O'Neil, Robert E.  
Orloski, Mike, Jr.  
Panica, Lewis James  
Parker, James E.  
Parrells, Charles H.  
Pata, Ted C.  
Pickett, Robert B.  
Pikul, Francis V.  
Powell, John P.  
Powell, John W.  
Regan, John J., Jr.  
Roberts, Samuel J.  
Rush, Harold W.  
Ruta, Samuel R.  
Ryan, Edward F.  
Sadlowe, Alexander R.  
Sauter, Charles F.  
Short, Cecil C.  
Simmons, Ralph T.  
Simons, Thomas K.  
Deptula, Edwin A.  
Dickerson, Sidney S.  
Dinning, George W.  
Docherty, Henry J.  
Delman, Brynley W.  
Edwinson, John E., Jr.  
Eggy, David M., Jr.  
Fagan, Paul M.  
Ferguson, Thomas E.  
Freeland, Carolyn E.  
Fryery, Meldon M.  
Gatewood, "I," "C"  
Goble, Joseph O.  
Grant, Percy Abner  
Grish, Marion T.  
Gruber, Frank C.  
Hacker, Alfred A.  
Hammons, Robert B.  
Herig, Ralph B.  
Horton, Roy J.  
Hughes, Fred  
Jeppesen, Richard J.  
Jerome, Joseph M.  
Johnson, John W.  
Johnson, Phostell J.  
Jones, Eugene W.  
Jones, Franklin M.  
Kerney, Milton J.  
Kraft, Robert M.  
Kraig, John C.  
Kruze, Kenneth W.  
Langston, William Z.  
Belt, Loyd Irwin  
Bennett, John Thomas  
Bertelman, Delbert V.  
Betty, Morrell J.  
Betz, Panceratin G.  
Binder, Raymond R.  
Birmingham, John J.  
Black, Edward J.  
Black, William Earl, Jr.  
Blue, Joseph R.  
Bordonaro, James J.  
Botkins, Earl  
Botts, Robert H.  
Bowes, Frank C.  
Bower, John Carroll  
Boyd, Mose Wesley  
Breuer, James Theron  
Brooks, Julian K.  
Brooks, Raymond L.  
Broom, Clarence O.  
Brown, Darius Hilton  
Brown, Frank  
Brown, Frederic B. Q.  
Brown, Paul W.  
Buckley, John D., Jr.  
Buff, Albert W.  
Burton, John Hornsby  
Burton, William M.  
Burt, Alvie Van  
Bury, Michael  
Busick, Harry C.  
Byczynski, Joseph John  
Cady, William Arthur  
Canady, Arvil Eugene  
Cantrell, Raymond A.  
Caples, Thornton K.  
Caruthers, Sherman E.  
Cassodorp, John Ohley, Jr.  
Chapman, Patrick F.  
Chenard, William L.  
Childs, Milton  
Cieply, Frank J.  
Clark, William J.  
Clayton, Charles F.  
Clements, Paul B.  
Clemmons, James F.  
Clover, Eugene L.  
Coleman, Paul Edward  
Collier, John Thomas  
Collins, John Paul  
Combs, Seldon W.  
Conti, Anthony Fred  
Conversano, Lawrence J.  
Cooper, Loron  
Corn, Joseph Oscar

Smith, Hosea U.  
Snyder, Arthur E.  
Spiller, James O.  
Stansky, Maurice F.  
Stonequist, Lawrence  
L.E.R.  
Sullivan, Cleo A.  
Sullivan, Walter J., Jr.  
Tate, Henry G.  
Taylor, Richard L.  
Thompson, Frank L.  
Thompson, LeRoy C.  
Toelke, Lester W.  
Toye, William F.  
Van Laningham, Carl A.  
Verhaeghe, Arthur P.  
Verrall, Ralph W., Jr.  
Wadman, Gerald L.  
Wenk, Daniel J.  
Wilkins, Edgar E.  
Williams, Clarence O.  
Williams, Theodore R.  
Wilson, William C., Jr.  
Winstead, Claude  
Wofford, Ivon D.  
Wojnar, J. Joseph J.  
Woodruff, William C.  
Wrobleksi, Sylvester  
York, Paul Ayars  
Koesterer, Albert G.  
Melgin, John  
Patterson, Donald C.  
Flood, Wayne W.  
Albani, Jerome Emil  
Allen, Edward George  
Allison, Wendell W.  
Alvaro, Joseph C.  
Anderson, William R.  
Angermiller, William J.  
Appley, Harry B.  
Armstrong, Mornoe C.  
Arpin, Paul Joseph  
Austin, George H.  
Babecek, Burdette H.  
Bailey, Bernard E.  
Bailey, Frank A., Jr.  
Baldwin, Fanning LeR.  
Ballanfont, Errol T.  
Ballinger, Lawrence  
Banaski, Edward J.  
Barden, William J.  
Bean, Joe Evans  
Beard, Roy Alexander  
Beeman, Elmer Robert  
Bell, Glen Curtis  
Lyons, Montague B., Jr.  
Maag, Arthur Fred  
MacDonald, Frank  
MacKenzie, Roderick  
Orland  
Marich, Michael  
Marshall, Earl  
Mayberry, Virion  
Meisner, Robert  
Mestdagh, Camille  
Meyer, Alvin Cyril  
Michel, Howard Adams  
Miller, George  
Sylvester, Jr.  
Miller, Sampson  
Newton, Jr.  
Miller, William  
Raymond  
Mitchell, Clarence  
Robert  
Mock, Troy LeRoy  
Mosehouse, Vilas LeRoy  
Moses, James Hamilton  
Mulligan, Spero  
Murphy, James William  
Murphy, Thomas  
Patrick, Jr.  
Murrill, Joe Elijah  
Murtagh, Bernard  
Henry  
Myers, Clinton Lawson  
McAlarnis, James Pete  
McBride, Parker  
Samuel  
McCauley, Gordon  
James  
McCreary, George  
Oliver  
McElreath, Charles H., Jr.  
McGogan, James John  
McGuire, Henry  
Herbert  
McGurn, Joseph  
Edward  
McNeely Chester Lynn  
Cissel, Jesse Randolph  
Nasalroad, Riley  
Carlton  
Negus, Raymond  
Anthony  
Nelson, Ralph Harley  
Newman, Henry Glenn  
Nichols, Francis  
Edward  
Nicholson, Charles  
Perrine

Cossa, William E.  
Coulombe, Gerard J.  
Courtney, Louis E.  
Cox, Willard Ivan  
Cravens, "J" "D"  
Russell  
Cross, Robert Thurston  
Crozier, James Norman  
Curnutte, Garnet  
Edward  
Curtis, Fuller  
Dabbert, Milton Thomas  
Dallas, Lawrence R.  
Darr, Gilbert G.  
Davidson, Raphael J.  
Davis, John K.  
Davis, Cecol H.  
Dean, Milford Eugene  
Dempsey, William G.  
Dennis, George  
Denny, Rodney G.  
De Vries, Henry W.  
Cooper, Eustace Davis  
Dickey, Charles E.  
Diekmann, Arthur W.  
Dietz, James Morris  
Dillingham, Woodrow A.  
Donato, Connie C.  
Donkowski, Frank  
Paul  
Dorman, Edward Lee  
Doss, "D" "C"  
Downing, William E.  
Driscoll, Robert E., Jr.  
Dubrowski, John Paul  
Dudek, Raymond P.  
Duffey, James Balder  
Dunay, Andrew Frank  
Dunham, Edmund A.  
Dupnock, Michael  
Duran, Jack Wooley  
Durrence, Johnny F.  
Dyson, George  
Edell, George Washington  
Edwards, David Frederick  
Edwards, Guy Bernum  
Egler, Robert James  
Egolf, Charles Phillip  
III  
Emmons, Norman  
Emrich, Charles L., Jr.  
Engstrom, John Herman  
Errard, Leonard  
Charles  
Essert, George Fredrick  
Evans, Jesse James  
Everts, James Robert  
Falvey, Philip Neilson  
Farmer, Willard  
Faulkner, James C. O.  
Fawcett, James Leon  
Fekety, Emory James  
Ferguson, Tildon  
Feulner, Little B.  
Firth, John Henry  
Fitzgerald, William R.  
Flam, Leon L.  
Flanigan, James Frank  
Fleiter, Paul Anthony  
Hollick, Michael  
Johnson, Herald Arthur  
Lupton, Robert Allen  
Foster, Sidney Edward  
Frazier, Harry Moffett  
Freeman, Robert H.  
Friedberg, Sidney  
Frost, Abe  
Fuese, Joseph F.  
Call, Clifford J.  
Gallagher, Edward  
Burns  
Gamara, George  
Gentile, Jerome Romeo  
Gioschen, Edwin Henry  
Gill, Marshall H.  
Ginsburg, Israel Jack  
Gladding, Orval  
Leininger  
Glazier, John Hugh  
Glogowsky, Stanley A.  
Godwin, Nathan Henry  
Goffetto, Mario Arthur  
Gitz, Theodore Edwards  
Campbell, John Neel, Jr.  
Gordon, James Virgil  
Cardano, Conrad  
Nicholas  
Chandler, Neely  
Cissel, Jesse Randolph  
Battani, Raymond Pete  
Griffith, Harry George W.  
Griffin, Raymond  
Arnold  
Griffin, Richard  
Warren  
Groce, Brinton Tower  
Groesbeck, William  
Hennor

Norton, William Chance  
Nowczyk, Louis  
Joseph  
O'Brien, Norman  
Leonard  
Odium, Dean Erwin  
Odom, Benjamin F.  
Paine, Clare Alfred  
Panarese, John  
Anthony  
Parker, Samuel  
Stephen, Jr.  
Parzynski, Norbert  
Florian  
Pauline, Walter  
William  
Peelies, Thomas Linder  
Pellick, Michael, Jr.  
Peters, Jephtha Newell  
Pistole, Lewis Winston  
Plucinski, Raymond  
George  
Polanyi, Stephen  
Pou, Shohy McLain  
Powers, David  
Washington  
Price, Lester Jacob  
Przekop, Ignace Bruno  
Quetti, Francis Albert  
Ratliff, Tim Allen  
Rattley, William  
George  
Ratzow, Richard Louis  
Redder, Andrew Lewis  
Reed, Leslie William  
Renko, Joseph John  
Ridley, Grady  
Rising, Charles George  
Ritchie, Robert James  
Rix, Clifford Arden  
Roberts, Jack Eugene  
Roberts, Murrell Leland  
Robertson, William  
Humbert  
Rodriguez, Jose  
Enrique  
Roepke, Jack Arthur  
Rosen, Walter  
Edmund  
Rollins, Charles Edward  
Rosacker, Ralph "C"  
Rossi, Arthur Edward  
Rowen, Kenneth Ritson  
Ryan, William Burton  
Sabo, Ernest Carl  
Saddler, Robert  
Humphreys  
Sales, Horace Willard  
Samora, Patrick Joseph  
Schalch, Karl Gottlieb  
Schlueter, Stanley R.  
Schmidt, Curtis  
Marshall  
Scott, Stanley Carl  
Scott, Theodore  
Sealey, Claude Richard  
Seals, Melvin Dee  
Searle, Francis Samuel  
Sebilian, Robert  
Charles  
Shall, Robert Eugene  
Skarzynski, John  
Stanley  
Skillen, Glenn Thomas  
Slappay, Sidney  
Willard  
Sloan, Daniel Boone  
Sloan, Francis Edward  
Smalley, Dudley Edson  
Smith, George Henry  
Smith, Harold Wayne  
Smith, Marcus Tollie  
Smoke, Guy Hassinger  
Sobieszczyk, Louis  
Henry  
Sochko, John  
Sokolowski, Frederick  
Sorenson, Roy Clifford  
Stambaugh, Wilbert A.  
Starr, Lewis Oliver  
Stauffer, Paul Charles  
Steele, James Lamar  
Stefanik, Jack Aloyez  
Stratmann, Joseph  
Louis  
Stuart, Harold S.  
Sufetta, Joseph  
Sugrs, Robert  
Staunton, Jr.  
Summers, Patrick Lee, Jr.  
Swiatkowski, Alexander A.  
Taylor, Charles  
Raymond  
Terry, Thomas Joseph  
Tesko, Stanley  
Thomas, Claire Arthur  
Tidd, Russel Edward S.  
Timerman, Roy Porter  
Tobin, John  
Tobin, Robert Edward  
Tomeo, Patrick Thomas

# Skimmed from the Scuttlebutt

Pvt.: I know a good joke about crude oil.  
Skipper: Well, spring it.  
Pvt.: It ain't refined.

Salt: I am married to a girl that has a twin sister.

Boot: Gosh, how can you tell them apart.  
Salt: I can't. It's up to Cissy to look out for herself.

"I'm sorry that I haven't a nickel," said the lady as she handed the car conductor a ten-dollar bill.

"Don't worry, lady you're going to have 199 of 'em in a couple of minutes!"

C. O.: Now tell me, what is your idea of strategy?

Boot: It's when you're out of ammunition, but keep right on firing.

Mother: After all, he's only a boy, and boys will be boys, they must sow their wild oats.

Father: Yes, but I wouldn't mind if he didn't mix so much rye with it.

"When we leave the car," said Agatha to Samantha, "we'll back off. I just heard those two sailors say, When those two old gals shove off we'll pinch their seats."

—*White Caps and Sea Breezes.*

Mother—"Do you like your new governor, sonny?"

Son—"No, Mom, I hate her. I'd like to grab her and bite her on the neck like Daddy does."

A rude and vulgar soldier is one who stares at a girl's figure when she's doing her best to display it.

Blonde—"Why do you call your sweetheart 'Pilgrim'?"

Brunette—"Because every time he comes here he makes more progress."

Arctic Explorer—It was so cold where we were that the candle froze and we couldn't blow it out.

Second Explorer—That's nothing. Where we were the words came out of our mouths in pieces of ice, and we had to fry them to see what we were talking about.

Trainman: "This train goes to Philadelphia and points west."

Old Lady: "Well, I want a train that goes to Altoona and I don't care which way it points."

My girl friend reminds me of a fruit cocktail—she's as sour as a lime, slippery as a banana, and when I squeeze her, she hits me in the eye like a grapefruit.

A drunk was walking along the curb with one foot on the sidewalk and the other in the gutter. A cop followed him for two blocks and then said, "Come along, buddy, and I'll help you home. You're drunk."

"Thank God!" said the drunk, "I thought I was a cripple."

Any woman can keep a secret, but she needs at least one other woman to help her.

Sweetie: "You'd better watch that arm of yours."

Marine: "Oh it knows its way around."

"You look lovelier to me every minute—do you know what that means?"

"Yes, the car is about to run out of gas."

"Do you suppose that it is bad luck for a cat to follow you?"

"It all depends; are you a man or a mouse?"

"Where did'ya get the black eye, corporal?"

"In the war!"

"What war?"

"The boudoir!"

Captain: "Did you enjoy your leave, lieutenant?"

Lieutenant: "Yes, but there's nothing like the feeling of a good desk under your feet again."

"Just fancy that!" exclaimed the proud mother. "They've promoted our Herbert for hitting the sergeant! They've made him a court-martial!"

—*Bursts and Duds.*

The defense business is sure expensive. A squad of soldiers stationed at Prescott,

Ark., stepped up onto a farmer's porch to chat to his pretty daughter; caved the porch in. He's charging Uncle Sam.

Builder's foreman: "Excuse me, but are you the lady wot's singing?"

Lady: "Yes, I was singing. Why?"

Foreman: "Well might I ask you not to hang on that top note so long. The men have knocked off twice already, mistakin' it for the dinner whistle."

Then there was the bend dancer who was given the star billing in the show because she pulled a few strings.

Frosh: My new girl friend is a baseball girl.

Soph: Baseball girl?

Frosh: Yeah. . . . she won't play without a diamond.

Farm Enthusiast: This is great weather—ought to make everything jump out of the ground.

Farmer: I hope not. I've got two wives buried.

1st Actress: Aren't you worried running around with that columnist every night?

2nd Actress: Don't worry. . . . I give him the right dope to print up every night. . . . after a date.

Then it has just become known that Adam and Eve were the first gamblers—research men claim they shook a paradise.

Officer: And when you join the Parachute Corps—you must learn their theme song—

Recruit: Theme song? What is it?

Officer: It don't mean a thing if you don't pull that string.

## THE LEATHERNECK.

Magazine of the the U. S. Marines.

Marine Barracks,

8th and Eye Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Please change my address to correspond with the one given below.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street or Unit \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Mail Now

# You taste its quality

Drink  
*Coca-Cola*

Delicious and  
Refreshing



I'm "Coca-Cola" known, too, as "Coke". Everybody likes to shorten words. Abbreviation is a natural law of language. You hear "Coke"... the friendly abbreviation for the trade-mark "Coca-Cola"... on every hand.

5¢

Once you taste ice-cold "Coca-Cola", you recognize its goodness and its quality. It never fails to please... and to refresh. Ice-cold "Coca-Cola" brings you something original in the way of a "delicious and refreshing" drink. You'll like "Coca-Cola"... it's the real thing.

COPYRIGHT 1942, THE COCA-COLA COMPANY



# <sup>1</sup>/<sub>30,000</sub> OF A SECOND!

It takes high-speed photography to "stop" Dorothy Lewis's flashing blades, but it's easy to see her preference for Camels



FASTER than the blink of any human eye, the amazing stroboscopic camera catches film star Dorothy Lewis in one of her brilliant routines on the ice of the Iridium Room in New York's Hotel St. Regis.



DOROTHY LEWIS studied ballet from the age of 4, and almost all her routines combine the deft artistry of the toe-dancer with the fluid speed of the skater. Her cigarette combines extra mildness and flavor in a costlier tobacco blend that has never been duplicated. She smokes Camels exclusively.

THIS REMARKABLE leap above was first worked out in ballet slippers—in the same way Miss Lewis works out all her routines. Many's the Camel she smokes as she relaxes. Miss Lewis says: "I've found Camels milder by far."



"NOT ONLY are Camels milder," says Miss Lewis, "but they always taste so good. No matter how much I smoke, Camels never wear out their welcome. Smoking wouldn't be half the fun without Camel's full, rich flavor."

"CAMELS HAVE  
THE MILDNESS  
THAT COUNTS  
WITH ME—LESS  
NICOTINE IN  
THE SMOKE"



"THE MORE I SMOKE, the more I appreciate Camels," says Miss Lewis at a late supper with friends at the St. Regis. "Their cool, rich flavor is all the more enjoyable because Camels are so mild—with less nicotine in the smoke." You, yourself, try Camels. You'll like that grand flavor—and you'll like knowing that there's less nicotine in the smoke (see below).

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

BY BURNING 25% SLOWER than the average of the 4 other largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them—Camels also give you a smoking *plus* equal, on the average, to

**5 EXTRA  
SMOKES  
PER PACK!**



The smoke of slower-burning Camels contains

## 28% LESS NICOTINE

than the average of the 4 other largest-selling cigarettes tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself!

# Camel

THE CIGARETTE OF  
COSTLIER TOBACCOS

ink  
the  
pic  
star  
e of  
s on  
ium  
rk's



N. C.

OF  
COS